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The Hongkong Telegraph

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ANOTHER BIAS BAY PIRACY.

CHINA MERCHANTS SHIP SEIZED.

PIRATES FLEE WHEN CHINESE GUNBOAT APPEARS.

A FRUITLESS PURSUIT.

The first Bias Bay piracy since the Irene affair of October last was reported by the China Merchants steamer Hsin Wah on arrival in Hongkong last night.

In command of Captain M. P. Jensen, the Hsin Wah left Shanghai on Thursday afternoon for Hongkong, and all went well until Saturday evening, when pirates travelling as passengers seized control of the vessel and secured possession of the ship's arms.

They then ordered the Captain to make for Sam Chau Inlet, Bias Bay, which was reached on Sunday. On the following morning, the pirates were scared when they sighted a launch, and they made for shore, taking with them the Captain, the Chief Officer (Mr. Lices), three Chinese members of the crew and five Chinese passengers.

When it became apparent that the launch had no suspicions of piracy, the pirates returned to the Hsin Wah, taking Mr. Lices with them, but leaving the others ashore. The work of transferring loot to sampans was then begun, but very soon a Chinese gunboat was observed, whereupon the pirates hurried ashore for a second time.

In the meantime, Captain Jensen rowed back to the ship and signalled to the gunboat that his vessel had been pirated. A pursuit party was then landed, but contact with the pirates could not be effected. The Hsin Wah later made for Hongkong, arriving last night. The five Chinese passengers taken ashore have been kidnapped by the pirates. As yet, the amount of loss suffered is not known.

FIVE PASSENGERS KIDNAPPED.

On the arrival of the Hsin Wah of the ship's boats, and, ordering the port, shortly after nine o'clock Captain Jensen, the Chief Officer, last night, the master, Captain M. three members of the crew, and P. Jensen, reported the piracy to five passengers into this craft, proceeded ashore with them.

He stated that the ship left Shanghai at 3.15 p.m. on Thursday, with 300 Chinese deck passengers and a general cargo amounting to 300 tons.

Trouble Breaks Out.

At 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, he was in his cabin when a commotion broke out on deck. On hearing this, he was about to rush out of his cabin when he was confronted at the door-way by two men armed with automatics. He was made to realise what had happened, and signs, accompanied by broken English, from the two pirates also conveyed to him the fact that his presence on the bridge was required.

As the Captain reached the bridge he saw his Chief Officer, Mr. Lices, being held up by other armed men.

Arms Handed Over.

Further signs and gestures made it apparent that the pirates were anxious to obtain possession of the ship's arms. Six Greeney guns and 500 rounds of ammunition, and all were handed over to the pirates.

Instructions were given to the Captain to steer the ship on a southerly course and make for Sam Chau Inlet, this spot being pointed out to him on the chart by a pirate who appeared to have a knowledge of seamanship.

Twenty-four hours later, on Sunday night, the pirated ship put in at Sam Chau Inlet, where the ship dropped anchor.

Captain Jensen, who had been kept on duty on the bridge throughout this long spell, was then permitted to retire to his cabin. He remained there until Monday morning, when he was again escorted to the bridge. The ship was taken further up the inlet, where it was met by a sampan.

Launch Sighted.

Preparations for transference ashore were interrupted by an unknown launch whose sudden and apparently unexpected appearance on the scene was viewed with considerable apprehension by the freebooters. They hastily lowered one

MARSHAL LI BACK AGAIN.

A CONFERENCE WITH THE GOVERNOR.

RETURN TO CANTON TO-DAY BY GUNBOAT.

LOCAL HOSPITALITY.

Marshal Li Chai-sum, Chairman of the Southern Government and Chief Staff to the Nationalist Army, arrived in Hongkong by the Blue Funnel liner s.s. Sarpedon this morning at about 7.30. Immediately the steamer berthed police launches with a number of police on board went alongside.

Among those who accompanied the Marshal down from Shanghai were General Chan Ming-shu, new Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, Madame Chan Ming-shu, Mr. Lai Man-yam, private secretary to the Marshal, Mr. Tang Kay-yin, Chief of Staff to the Headquarters of Marshal Li's Army in Canton, Mr. Leung Show-mee, a Commissioner of the Canton Political Council and about five other officials and a lady.

Accompanied by Lieut. A. J. L. Whyte of Government House and the Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotewall, Marshal Li left the steamer and landed from the Victoria at Queen's Pier, on which there was a number of Chinese and foreign police on patrol.

Warmly Welcomed.

In addition to representatives of local newspapers there was a large gathering of Canton officials, including Mr. Chu Chao-hsin, the former Chinese delegate to the League of Nations and present Commissioner of Foreign Affairs to the Southern Government, Mr. Feng Cho-man, Commissioner of Finance, Pun Man-che, Commander of the Bocca Tigris Forts, Mr. Cheung Wal-cheung, Director of the Aerial Department, Canton, Mr. Chan Hing-wan, Commander of the Cheung Chow Forts, Canton, and General Tang Shi-chang, Chief of the 6th Army and Chief of the Canton Police, who went on board the Sarpedon to meet the Marshal. Prominent local Chinese merchants who were present to greet Marshal Li Chai-sum were Mr. Kong Siu-lui, Mr. Kong Yee-shuen, Mr. Wong Tong, and others.

Leaving this afternoon, From Mr. Chu Chao-hsin, a representative of the Telegraph learned that Marshal Li was to be the guest at a tiffin party at Government House to-day, and that the Marshal would have a conference with His Excellency.

Mr. Chu said that the Marshal was highly pleased with and grateful for the hospitality of H.E. the Governor for sending the Victoria to meet him at the Sarpedon and for the generous entertainment extended to him to-day at Government House.

Mr. Chu also declared that while Marshal Li Chai-sum and his party was in Shanghai the authorities in the French Concession displayed the most cordial and friendly attitude towards the Marshal. Mr. Chu added that this friendly gesture on the part of the French officials in Shanghai in accepting Marshal Li may be due to the fact that they knew the British Government had endeavoured to secure the goodwill of the Southern Government recently.

The Telegraph learned from Mr. Chu Chao-hsin that Marshal Li will leave for Canton this afternoon, probably by the Chinese gunboat Ho Fu. Another party of Canton politicians may proceed by train.

BELGIAN ROYALTY IN DENMARK.

KING AND QUEEN ARRIVE AT COPENHAGEN.

Copenhagen, Apr. 16. The King and Queen of Belgium, accompanied by the Count of Flanders, Princess Marie Jose and M. Hymans, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, have arrived here. They were received at the station by the Danish Royal family, Government Ministers and military and civil authorities and were cheered by the crowds en route to the Palace.—Reuter.

ROYAL OAK CASE DEVELOPMENT.

STATEMENT TO BE MADE IN THE HOUSE.

HINT OF A SEQUEL.

London, Apr. 16. The Board of the Admiralty met at the Admiralty to-day to consider the Royal Oak case. It is understood that in addition to the official reports of the courts martial held at Gibraltar, the Board had before them the considered opinion of the Judge Advocate of the Fleet, Mr. Pitman, who has been examining the reports.

Among those present at to-day's meeting were Mr. Bridgeman First Lord of Admiralty, the four Sea Lords, Rear-Admiral Fisher, the Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff, and Sir Oswyn Murray, Permanent Secretary to Admiralty.

It is expected that Mr. Bridgeman will make a full statement in the House of Commons to-morrow. The Board of the Admiralty have power to alter or to quash the sentences passed on Captain Dewar and Commander Daniel who were severely reprimanded and ordered to be dismissed their ships. The Board meets only on occasions of extreme importance.—British Wireless.

BRITISH DESTROYER AS HEARSE.

LORD TREMATON'S FUNERAL ON FRIDAY.

London, Apr. 16. The British destroyer Tempest will convey the remains of Lord Trematon from Calais to Dover on Wednesday. The coffin will be taken on to Windsor where the funeral will take place on Friday in Saint George's Chapel. The service will be of a private character, attended by the King and Queen, members of the Royal family and intimate friends. Afterwards the coffin will be deposited in the Royal Mortuary Chapel.

In the South African Parliament this afternoon, the Premier moved the adjournment as a token of sympathy with Lord Athlone, Governor-General, and Lady Athlone, parents of Lord Trematon.—British Wireless.

KOWLOON LADY'S SAD DEATH.

FATAL ACCIDENT OCCURS IN CHATHAM ROAD.

The death, under very tragic circumstances, has to be recorded of Miss T. M. Remedios, of No. 87, Granville Road, Kowloon, who in attempting to alight from a bus in Chatham Road last night sustained injuries from which she succumbed early this morning.

The unfortunate lady who was only 25 years of age, had boarded a Kai Tak Motor Bus Company's bus at the Star Ferry shortly after seven o'clock last night and was proceeding to her home via Chatham Road. On passing the children's playground Miss Remedios signalled to the conductor to stop. The latter responded by pulling the bell cord as a sign for the driver to stop at the next regulation stopping place.

About twenty yards from the stopping place Miss Remedios evidently thought that she had reached her destination and prepared to alight. She stepped off the bus which was still in motion and was thrown into the roadway sustaining a fractured skull. She was immediately removed to the Kowloon Hospital where she died at 2.54 this morning.

A report of the occurrence was made to the Police by Private McGork of the Scots Guards.

MILLWORKERS' STRIKE.

CULMINATION OF RECENT INDIAN UNREST.

Bombay, Apr. 16. The recent unrest among the Bombay mill workers has culminated in 20,000 operatives laying down tools, a result, it appears, of the labour leaders circulating leaflets recommending a general strike.—Reuter.

NANKING PROMISE NOT KEPT.

TROOPS HOLD MISSION PROPERTY.

MUCH DAMAGE TO U. S. BUILDINGS.

STILL CONTINUES.

The Committee of the North Kiangsu Mission of the American Presbyterian Mission has issued to the Press a copy of a letter sent by them to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Nanking on March 30.

The Committee consisting of Mr. James H. Graham, Dr. Hugh W. White and Mr. W. C. McLaughlin began by referring to the second mandate issued by Nanking and published in Shanghai on March 18 last, on the protection of foreign lives and property in China as being "a duty of the Government."

The letter goes on to describe the actual experience of members of the Mission when returning to their stations and the work of destruction of Mission buildings certainly going on early in March and there is reason to believe even yet continuing.

The Nationalist Promise.

The second mandate, issued by Nanking on the subject of protection for foreigners, reads as follows: "Protection of Foreign Lives and Property in China being a Duty of the Government, and while the Nationalist Government has repeatedly issued orders, decreeing protection to foreign residents in China, it is possible that, in spite of restoration of order and peace, there might still be some disturbing elements tending to society to foment and incite uprisings."

"It is hereby ordered that all military and civil authorities of the provinces shall instruct their subordinates to institute a vigilant and secret detection; it being necessary effectively to suppress all misdirected movements against both Chinese and foreigners, in order that all people in the country can live in peace and prosperity."

Stations Held by Soldiers.

Having quoted this, the Committee's letter continues: "We had great hopes that all our Mission property in North Kiangsu, would very soon be free from occupation by your soldiers and other government agencies. We feel our duty to report to you the conditions prevailing in our field of work."

Members of our Mission have just returned from visits to all eight of the main stations in North Kiangsu field, namely, Chin-kiang, Tai-chow, Yeh-cheng, Huai-anfu, Tsingkiangpu, Suchien, Hsue-chowfu, and Hsueh-chow. They report that the commanding generals, in many instances, gave travel passes, and in other ways assisted them. Some of them report exceptional courtesies shown to them by commanding officers and by other government officials. On the other hand, only one of these stations was reported as having all Mission buildings free from occupation by the soldiers.

In the seven other stations, of 66 buildings, belonging to our Mission, 54 were occupied either by your soldiers or by military agencies belonging to your Government. This list does not include many out-station chapels and schools belonging to our Mission. Some of these are also being used, from time to time, by your soldiers as barracks. The list of occupied buildings, as given above, includes hospitals, schools, churches and residences.

"In some cases, government schools are unoccupied, in the same cities in which our Mission schools are occupied by your troops. It is manifestly impossible to carry on schools when the buildings are subject to occupation, at will, by the soldiery."

Hospitals Doubly Important.

"All our school, hospital and other work is being done for the benefit of your people. The case of the hospitals is especially strong at this time. The foreign members of our hospital staffs, in many instances, have no place to live, because the Mission residences are occupied by troops. Where the hospital buildings are also occupied, all phases of the medical work are either greatly handicapped, or completely stopped."

(Continued on Page 14.)

RUBBER PRODUCERS CONFER.

DUTCH & BRITISH INTERESTS MAY CO-OPERATE.

AN AMICABLE TALK.

London, Apr. 16. Seven British and seven Dutch rubber producers met in an informal private conference in London to-day.—Reuter.

Proceeding Amicably.

London, Apr. 16. The Secretary of the Rubber Growers' Association, at whose office the conference is being held, stated that the conversations were proceeding amicably.—Reuter.

Possible Arrangement.

Informal conversations took place to-day in London between seven representatives of the Dutch Rubber Producing Committee and seven leading British rubber producers. They discussed the situation created by the removal of the restriction on the export of rubber from Malaya and Ceylon.

It is believed on the rubber market that some kind of arrangement may be reached whereby the British and Dutch producers will co-operate for the benefit of the industry.—British Wireless.

DEATH OF MR. F. M. STATLER.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT FOUNDER.

New York, Apr. 16. The death has occurred here of Mr. Ellsworth Milton Statler, hotel owner and founder of Statler's restaurants—Route's American Service. Mr. E. M. Statler was born in Somerset Co., Pennsylvania, on October 26, 1863. He founded Statler's Restaurant at Buffalo, New York, in 1886 and built and operated an hotel at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo in 1901 and also the inside Inn at St. Louis Exposition in 1904. He was President and director of the Statler Hotel Co., Inc., owning and operating hotels in Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit and St. Louis, and also operating the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City. He was President of the New York Hotel Statler Co., Inc. and an ex-President of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association.

STAFF REDUCTION.

BIG CUTS AT INDIAN RAIL WORKSHOPS.

Simla, Apr. 16. The officers deputed to enquire into the working of the East Indian Railway workshops at Lilloah have recommended a reduction of staff by 2,600, spread over a period of twenty months. The Government of India has accepted the recommendation.—Reuter.

[One of the most recent repercussions of the trouble in the railway workshops was the dismissal of 7,000 men employed by the Burns Company after they had gone on strike. The Burns Company manufactures wagons for the East Indian Railway.]

BURIED TWENTY-SIX HOURS.

ACCOUNTANT'S ESCAPE IN AN EARTHQUAKE.

Sofia, Apr. 16. During the work of clearing the earthquake ruins of the five-story People's Bank, Mr. Chirpan, the chief accountant, was discovered alive under a mass of masonry which had protected him. He had spent twenty-six hours under the debris and was taken to hospital.—Reuter.

STREET ACCIDENTS.

OFFICIAL RETURNS FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

London, Apr. 16. The official return of street accidents in Great Britain for 1927 shows that 5,829 persons were killed and 148,000 injured.—Reuter.

LEE HYSAN LIBEL ACTION.

MACAO OFFICIAL LOSES CASE.

JUDGE HOLDS THERE WAS NO MALICE.

LETTER PRIVILEGED.

The Chief Justice, Sir Henry Gollan, delivered judgment in the Lee Hysan libel action in the Supreme Court this morning, when he held that, although a letter which figured in the case was defamatory to the plaintiff, its publication in each instance was on a privileged occasion and that there was no proof of express malice on the part of the defendant. Judgment was given for Mr. Lee Hysan with costs.

The case was one in which Mr. Pedro Jose Lobo, of Macao, sued Mr. Lee Hysan, the alleged libel being contained in an exhibit attached to a petition sent to H.E. the Governor of Macao and other persons, suggesting, among other things, it was alleged, that \$120,000 had been paid by the Yue Seng Company to enable them to acquire control of the Macao Opium Monopoly. The plaintiff alleged that the words used reflected misconduct in his duties as an official of the Macao Government.

Natural Surprise.

After setting out the early history of the case relating to the Macao Government's policy of taking control of the monopoly under the Geneva Conference, and withdrawing it from tender, his Lordship said: "In view of the action of the Government of Macao with respect to the termination of the opium contract with the Yue Sing Company and of the public announcement as to the future policy of that Government with regard to opium, it was quite natural that the defendant should have been surprised at the rumours and information to which references have been made. He said that in consequence he started on the preparation of a petition to the Governor of Macao in which he set out his general services and benefactions to the Colony of Macao and his fulfillment of all obligations under his contracts with that Government, and on these grounds he based a claim for fair and sympathetic treatment at the hands of the Government where his interests or those of the Yue Sing Company were concerned."

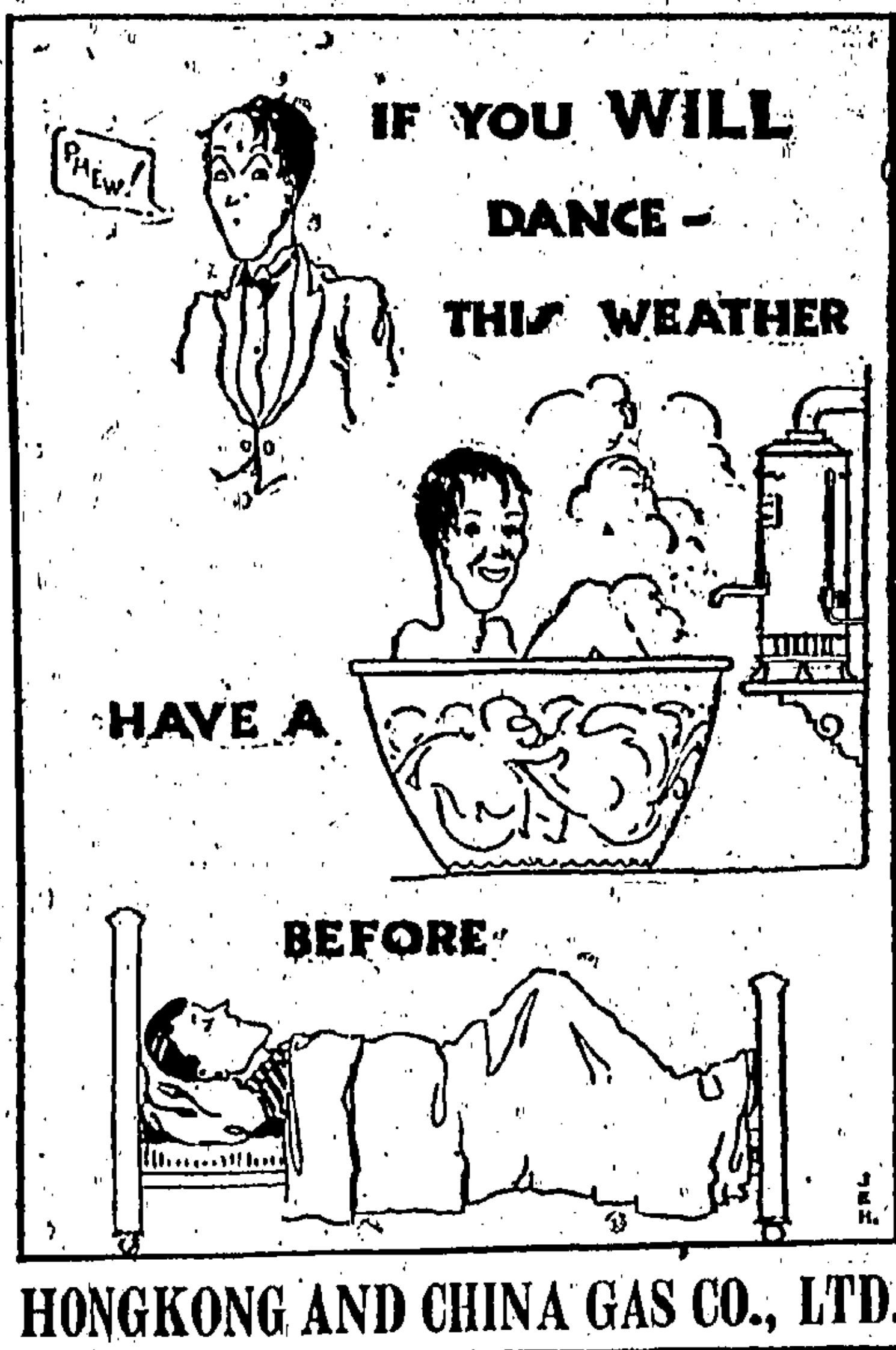
No Reflections on Honesty.

After dealing with other points in the petition, in which the defendant complained of unfair or bad treatment on his own behalf and that of the Yue Sing Company, which ended with a request for an enquiry, his Lordship continued: "The defendant stated, and his statement is borne out by the evidence, that the original of the petition had been typed and copies of it and most of the appendices to it had been already printed when he received a letter dated August 23, 1927, from Fung Cheong with the result of enquiries suggested in the letter of the defendant to Fung. That letter, which was included in the petition, carried substantially the meaning placed upon it by the plaintiff and was defamatory to him. No attempt was made to justify that defamatory meaning and the defendant, through his counsel, expressly stated that he made no reflections on the honesty or official conduct of the plaintiff."

Was It Understood?

The plaintiff further alleged that the petition, including the "Fung letter," came into the hands of certain persons in Macao and Hongkong and was published by them. The vernacular in Macao was Portuguese and the plaintiff must show affirmatively that the persons to whom the libel was delivered read and understood its contents. His Lordship continued that he was of the opinion that the Governor of Macao read and understood the letter but, at the end of the case, he held that there was no evidence to show that any of the members of the Legislative Council of Macao had read and understood it. With regard to 16 lawyers, he held that there was evidence of an actionable publication to Mr. C. M. Lello, but not to the remaining 15. (Continued on Page 14.)

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WHY QUO TAI-CHI RESIGNED.

STOOD FOR DR. SUN'S THREE PRINCIPLES.

Mr. Quo Tai-chi, formerly Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Shanghai, has addressed a letter to the Acting Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang in which he reports on his tenure in office and very severely criticizes Mr. Huang Fu, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government. Mr. Quo's letter, which was apparently released to the Chinese press at Shanghai last week, was printed in full in only one vernacular newspaper; the others omitting such parts as criticized the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The following summary is taken from the *Ming Chung Jih Pao*, a Kuomintang newspaper:

Relations with Foreigners.

Mr. Quo writes to General Tan Yen-kai as a member of the Kuomintang. He says that he was appointed to the Shanghai position in February, 1927, by the Central Political Council at Nanchang with General Chiang Kai-shek's approval. He arrived in Shanghai shortly after the Nationalist Army took possession and took up his post. Because of the Nanking Incident, which had only recently occurred, "foreigners looked upon us as no different from the Communists. Their attitude toward our Government and Party was extremely unfriendly." Mr. Quo then describes the situation of those days, the barred wires, arrival of foreign troops, etc., and continues:

Considering the responsibility entrusted to me by the Party and Government, I felt that to make diplomatic progress, it was first necessary, on one hand, to obtain recognition by the foreigners of the inherent rights of our Government and our people, and on the other hand, to explain to the foreigners the real policy of the Kuomintang, so as to change the atmosphere and to promote Sino-foreign friendship, that the relations between the foreign Consular Body and the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs' office might be such that outstanding cases could be amicably settled without obstruction. With regard to the discharge of this phase of the work, however difficult the conditions may have been, I believe that the result was satisfactory.

Give Away Nothing.

But while creating a more friendly atmosphere, I never, for one day, was unmindful of the dignity of our Government or the principle of our Party. These two points, I felt, should not be sacrificed or compromised for any consideration. Although we desire the friendly feelings and support of the foreigners and to make them understand that we are not Communists, there must be no falsehoods, no misrepresentation, no painting ourselves as reactionaries and imitators of Peking militarists and running dogs of imperialism, in order to lure the foreigners into a false idea that we have given up our ideals and principles. That is why, from the beginning to the end, my fundamental policy was to explain our real purposes, namely, that while we were desirous of their friendship, they, on their part, must understand us as revolutionists fighting for the principle of international equality. Otherwise, it would be deceiving ourselves as well as others. That is something I would not stoop to do.

The Atsuta Maru Case.

Mr. Quo then goes on to state that after his resignation as Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, in February, he also wrote his resignation as Commissioner of Foreign Affairs. As a follower of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Mr. Quo did not see his way to work under one who did not clearly understand the party's principles. But because those who were appointed to pivotal positions in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs were not members of the Kuomintang, Mr. Quo felt that he ought to remain, so that at least one Party member might "do something to protect the foreign policy of the Kuomintang." He therefore held up his resignation, to await the decision of the Government.

RIVER GUNBOATS.

FOUR FOR CANTON BUILDING IN HONGKONG.

Orders have been placed with local shipyards for the construction of four armed launches for the Canton Government.

This interesting fact was confirmed yesterday during a visit made by a Press representative to Messrs. W. S. Bailey's shipyard, where construction work has reached an advanced stage on the hulls of one big launch and two smaller ones. In the neighbouring yard of Messrs. Kwong Fat Engineering and Shipbuilding Company, a fourth vessel of the same dimensions as the bigger of the three launches being constructed by Messrs. W. S. Bailey, was also rising from the stocks.

Enquiries from the Chinese firm elicited the information that the Canton Government order was for the building of two large launches and two smaller ones. They were building one of the bigger launches while the balance of the order was being executed by Messrs. Bailey's.

It is expected that on completion and after being armed the four launches will be put by the Canton Government on river patrol work.

The cost of construction has not been divulged, but the dimensions of the two larger craft are given as follows:—Length, 120 feet, breadth 21 feet, and depth 8 feet.

tang, Mr. Quo felt that he ought to remain, so that at least one Party member might "do something to protect the foreign policy of the Kuomintang." He therefore held up his resignation, to await the decision of the Government.

Mr. Quo then proceeds to a criticism of the policy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on three points, the Atsuta Maru case, the Customs question and the settlement of the Nanking Incident with Mr. MacMurray. With regard to the Atsuta Maru case, Mr. Quo calls attention to the fact that he was responsible for the detention of the ship as an emergency measure because more than 300 persons were drowned. Then he received instructions from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to re-instruct the Magistrate of Taihsin to make a further investigation because the reports in the press were at variance. Mr. Quo was reaching an agreement with the Japanese with regard to the payment of the compassionate allowance and indemnity, by an arbitration board of five members, when the Ministry for Foreign Affairs ordered the release of the ship without waiting for a settlement of the question of the powers of the Arbitration Board or the method of guaranteeing the payment of the indemnity.

The Customs Question.

With regard to the question, Mr. Quo says: "When I was still acting Minister, Mr. Edwards called on me in Shanghai. I told him that the question of the Tariff Conferences between North and South was a domestic issue and should be handled by the Ministry of Finance and that it did not become a diplomatic issue until after the question of an internal conference had been decided upon by the Government. But the present Minister of Foreign Affairs, who had not yet assumed office, took upon himself to explain the policy of the Government and to enlist support for Mr. Edwards' proposals. This interference with the Ministry of Finance is a strange condition, to be expected, however, as a usual trick of Peking politicians and as a means for creating dissension amongst us. Therefore, it is a great surprise to witness this in the Nationalist Government.

"For the doubtful privilege of re-appointing a Northern appointee to be the Inspector-General of the Customs and to promote the interests of a certain political clique we were asked to advocate a tariff conference with the Northern militarists and to fasten upon the Customs both domestic and foreign loans, such as the Nishihara loans, contracted at snags of war against the South by the Northern militarists at the moment when we were making preparations for the Northern Expedition. If such a

STABBING DENIED.

DEFENCE SUBMISSIONS IN MARKET BRAWL.

The case in which a meat stall holder of the Wanchai market named U Tai, is charged, with wounding and with causing grievous bodily harm to Wong To, a waiter employed at a tenhouse near the market, was continued before Major C. Willson yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Hin-shing Lo who defended, put his client in the witness box, from which the defendant stated that he knew nothing whatever of the occurrence until somebody told him of it some time later at his house.

Continuing defendant told his Worship that his informant was a *fok* belonging to the stall next to his at the market. Witness was told that a disturbance had taken place at the market and that his father and younger brother had been arrested by the police and that there was nobody to take charge of the stall. Accordingly witness left the house, intending to proceed to the market, but on his way he met his younger brother in the custody of a Chinese detective and was taken to No. 2 Police Station. There, he was asked some questions and was told to sign a form.

The witness told his Worship that it was his custom to visit the market at about 9.30 a.m. to check up the takings and to see how much meat was required for the afternoon rush. Witness said that at the time of the fight (8.30 a.m.) he was not in the market.

In reply to his Worship, the defendant said that the only reason why he thought the complainant blamed him for the stabbing was because they had been quarrelling some four months before.

The defendant's story was corroborated by his father, after which his Worship adjourned the case until Friday afternoon in order that several witnesses whom Mr. Lo desired to subpoena might be heard.

conference actually took place, it would not only be a diplomatic blunder, but it would also mean the bankruptcy of the principles of the Kuomintang and it would impress our members that the war which our soldiers fought against the North would have been fought in vain.

The Nanking Settlement.

Commenting on the Nanking settlement, Mr. Quo says: "The original draft of the terms of the settlement were prepared by Drs. C. C. Wu and Wang Chung-hui. The dignity and interests of our Government were adequately protected. Although the present agreement is based upon the old draft it is taking the body and omitting the soul. This settlement is a diplomatic disgrace for the Nationalist Government. According to the meaning of the Notes, it would seem that we have lost our sense of patriotism and self-respect. The Kuomintang has always had a fixed war aim policy; the basis of which was independence and initiative as laid down by Dr. Sun. These are fundamentally different from the diplomacy of the mandarins and militarists.

"The Notes, as they are worded, imply an admission that we are not in a position to represent the Chinese people and that we have not acquired the status to function with real authority and to deal with the revision of the treaties. Moreover, they tie our hands in future free and independent action. This is a distinct violation and great departure from the spirit and traditional policy of the Party. Again, regarding the barage by American war vessels in Nanking, we do not demand or expect but instead, 'earnestly hope for expressions of regret.' Now, earnestly to hope is to beg. This is *infra dig* for a Government. The American reply, on the other hand, not only did not express regret, but gave a full justification of its action, as if it were prepared to repeat the same action under similar circumstances. To accept such a reply, I feel, is a humiliation

THEFT OF PETROL.

FOREMAN CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY.

Further evidence was given yesterday in the case in which Lam King-long, a foreman of the P.W.D. depot at Wanchai, is charged with aiding and abetting the theft of twelve gallons of gasoline. Another Chinese named Yuen Ki is charged with receiving the oil. Mr. C. A. S. Russ defended the foreman.

It was suggested by Mr. Russ in his cross-examination of the prosecution's witnesses that the lorry driver who filled the petrol into his tank and later disposed of it in Kennedy Town for \$3 had a grudge against the foreman.

The defendant in the witness box stated that he had been twenty years in the Colony and had been with the Government during the last four years. He was not on good terms with Chan Hung, the lorry driver, because he had reason to report him to his superiors for making use of the Government lorries to teach beginners to drive. Chan Hung was dismissed, but at a good deal of pleading was taken back at a reduced salary. Defendant said that that was the reason for the grudge the lorry driver had against him.

As regards the \$3 handed to him by Chan Hung, defendant told his Worship that the money was in payment of a debt. Chan Hung had drawn some money from a loan association of which defendant was at the head and the \$3 was part payment of outstanding debts.

Mr. Russ pointed out that there were grave doubts in the case and he could not understand why one of the defendants had pleaded guilty.

His Worship adjourned the case until Wednesday to hear what the other man had to say.

PRESS CENSORSHIP.

HONGKONG CHINESE PAPERS' JOINT PROTEST.

Recently the leading Chinese newspapers in Hongkong filed a protest with the Secretary for Chinese Affairs through the two Chinese representatives on the Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotewall and Hon. Sir Shou-sun Chow, and a petition to the authorities for the lifting of the system of censoring the vernacular papers. The argument was that the censorship of Chinese papers was first introduced in the Colony at the time of the strike and boycott in 1925. Now that conditions in both Hongkong and Canton have returned to normal and the ban on the importation of Canton papers into the Colony has been lifted, it is believed that the former freedom of speech of the vernacular papers here should be restored. The decision of the S. G. A. on the matter is not yet known.

for our party. Moreover, as the English text, which is the official text in the 'exchange of Notes,' differs from the Chinese translation somewhat, it is not a faithful report to the Chinese people.

Old Mandarin Influence.

"During the past two months, I have been troubled by the various incidents, my suffering in spirit has grown with the days. Yet, tied down by my office, I could not shake myself free. Now, being relieved of my post, my body and spirit feel easier. But the reason for my writing to you is that I feel that conditions in our Party are not what they should be; that the Party is nearly usurped by the old mandarin influence even as it was usurped last year by the Communists. I have solemnly to report the above to you and to hope that we should tighten our lines so that the spirit of our late leader should not be insulted and that the result of our sacrifices and struggles should not be like taking the oyster shell but losing the pearl."

Mr. Quo states that although he has not seen Mr. Huang, in the conduct of his office, he strictly followed the official routine.



WATCH THE FRUIT YOUR CHILDREN EAT.

When you have reason to suspect that your children have eaten fruit of a doubtful character do not delay remedial treatment for to do so may be dangerous. The best course is to administer Baby's Own Tablets at once, for these Tablets quickly but gently cleanse the stomach and bowels and can be given with perfect safety even to the youngest or most delicate infant.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS

are also a specific for infantile indigestion, colic, vomiting, 'wind', they quickly correct constipation, check diarrhoea, allay teething pains, cool feverishness, ease colds and croup, expel worms. From chemists, or post free at 60 cents per vial from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60, Kings Road, Shanghai.

MRS. MOTONO

HAND & ELECTRIC MASSAGE

No. 81B, Top Floor, Wyndham St. Hongkong.

HEAR MUSIC PLAYED BY THE

FOREMOST ARTISTS IN YOUR OWN HOME ON THE

MORRISON

ELECTRIC EXPRESSION

PIANO DE LUXE

From the snappiest

Fox Trot to the most

intricate Classic,

all are faithful

reproduced by this

marvellous expres-

sion piano.

Demonstrated

at

TSANG FOOK PIANO CO.

8, Des Voeux Road Central

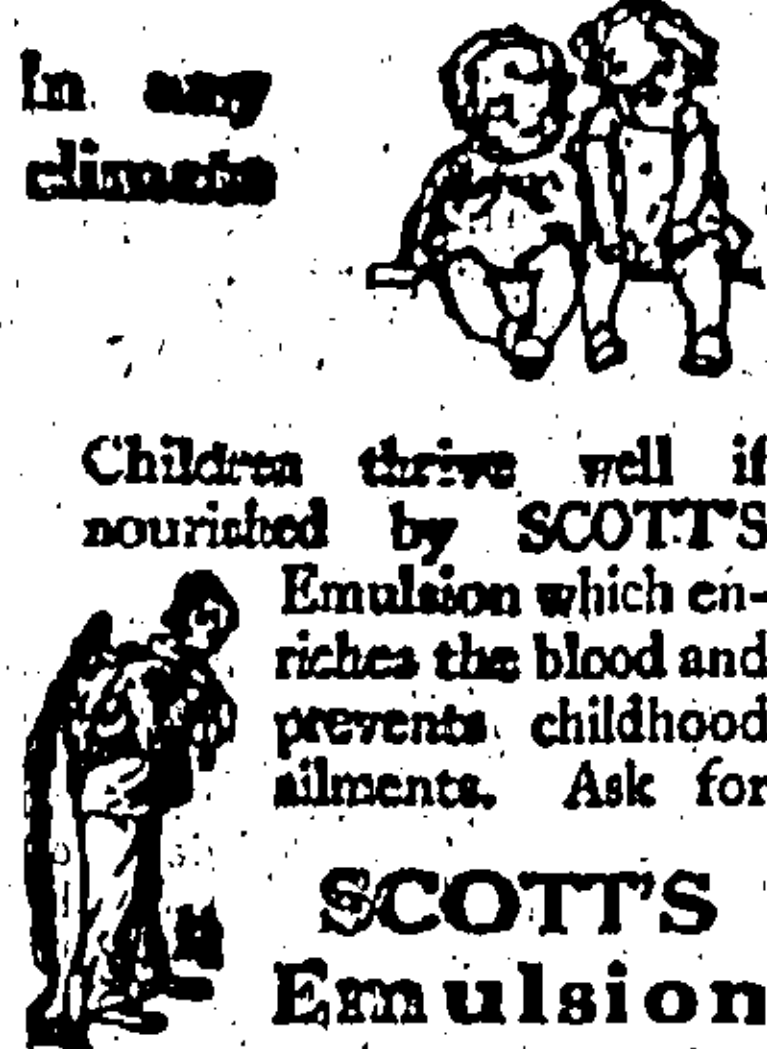
(Entrance Ice House Street.)
 Telephone C. 4048.

SALESMAN SAM

Sounds Like Horse-play

By Small

In any climate



Children thrive well if nourished by SCOTT'S Emulsion which enriches the blood and prevents childhood ailments. Ask for SCOTT'S Emulsion

Hear Ye! Now!

YE MERCHANTS O-YE TOWNIE HAVE
 CONSENTED TO EACH STAGE OF SHAKESPEARE!
 YE GOODE OLDE PLAYERS OF SHAKESPEARE!
 YE REWARDER O-YE BESTE PLAYERS CONSIDER!
 ETH OF TEN THOUSAND SHILLINGS AWIDE
 MUCHA ADVERTIZING! HONOR! DECOR!
 DEBATE, SIRS, GUZZLE! HONOR! DECOR!
 ETH TO STAGE ROMEO AND Juliette!
 PS: GUZZ SWETH SAM SHOULD BESTE
 PLAY YE HAM IN Hamlet!

SO I GOTTA BEROME AN' MAKE LOVE TO KITTY AN' KISS HER AN' SUCH? 'S NO USE, GUZZ! KITTY'S GONNA OBJECT!

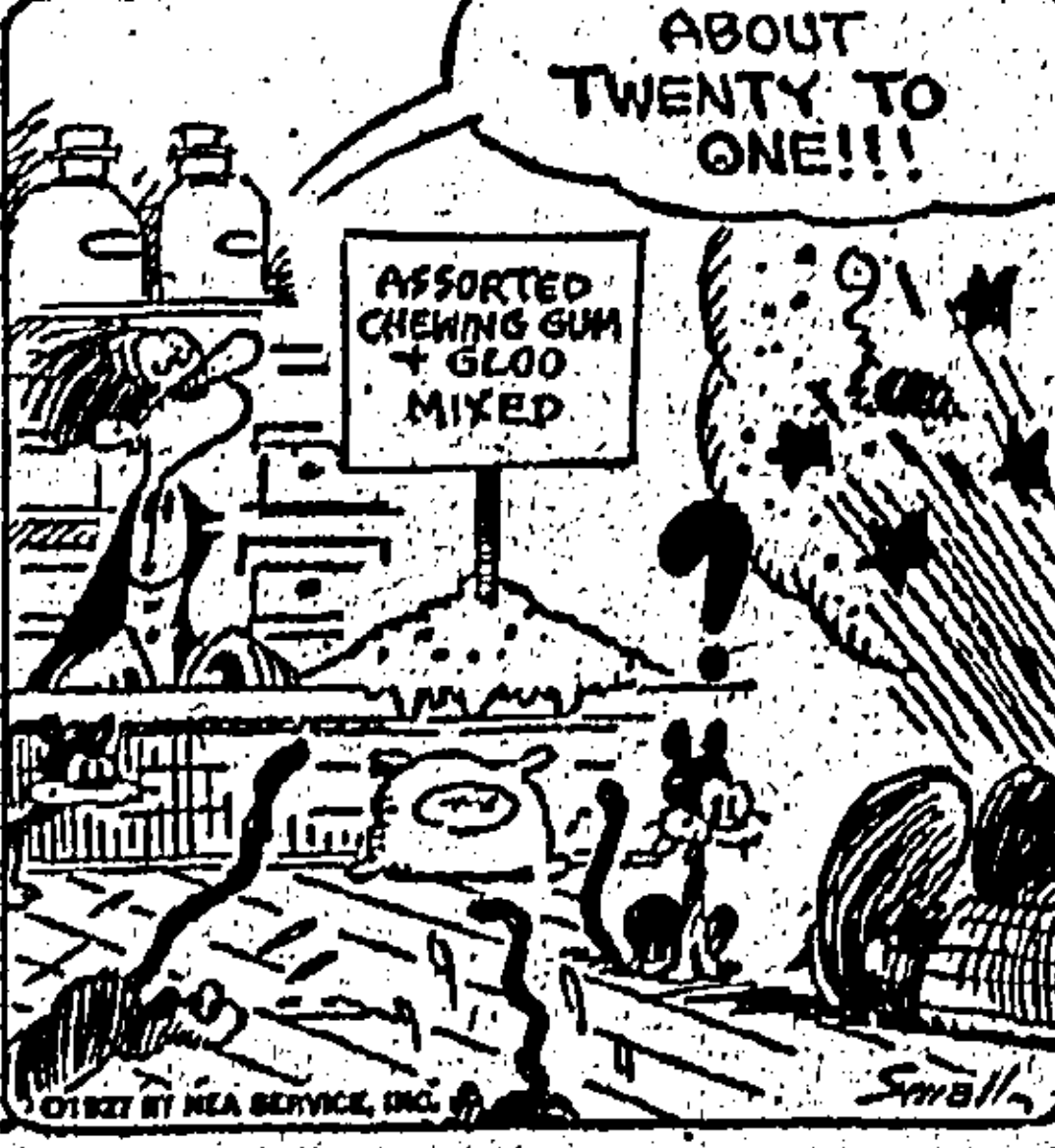


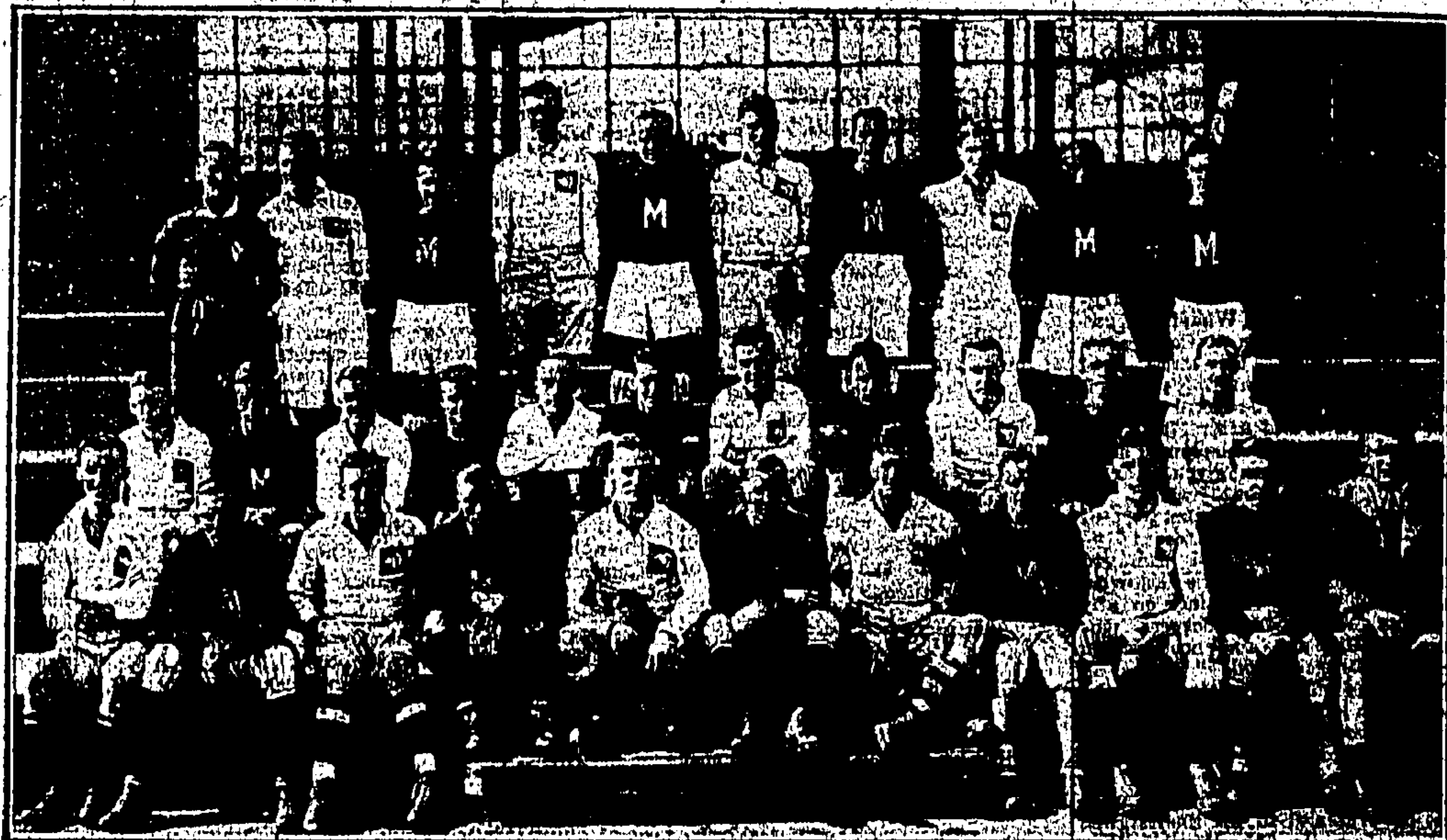
OH, CHEER UP, SAM! WHAT'S THE ODDS ANYWAY?



ABOUT TWENTY TO ONE!!!

ASSORTED CHEERING SAM & GLOO MIXED





A group taken just before the meeting between the Shanghai Rugby fifteen and the team of American Marines touring from Flentsin, when Shanghai scored an unexpectedly easy win by 27 points to eight. The Shanghai players are in white.



Miss Mildred Johnson of Philadelphia, employed by the American Air Transport Association, composed of members of various air mail contract companies, has flown 16,000 miles inspecting air mail routes. Miss Johnson has been flying since 1921 and will go to Europe to fly the airways there.



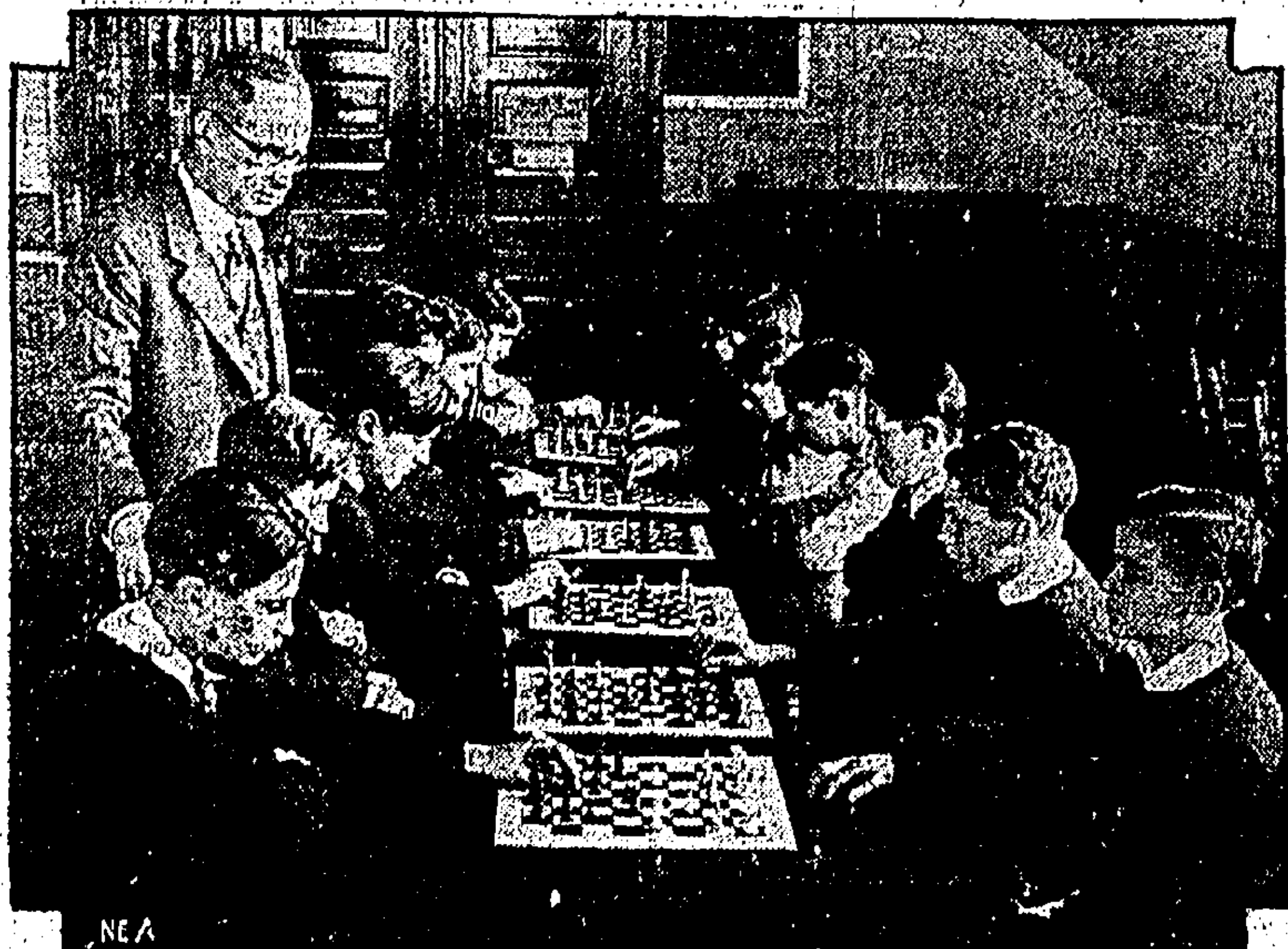
Costes and Lebr x, heroes of the flight from Paris via Africa and South America and then to New York, Tokyo, Hanoi etc and Paris are seen here at Long Island.



Here are Hungarian customs officials destroying at St. Gothard the contraband machine guns the League of Nations forbade Hungary to dispose of. Seized in transit from Italy to Hungary, the arms created a diplomatic flare by causing the Balkan powers to complain that the shipment violated the Treaty of Trianon.



Mayor Jimmy Walker and a galaxy of gallants of the air participated in New York's official welcome to Costes and Lebr x. Among the group here gathered on the City Hall steps are (1) Commander Richard E. Byrd; (2) Bert Acosta; (3) Costes; (4) Mayor Walker; (5) Reno Fonck; (6) Lebr x, and (7) Clarence E. Chamberlin.



One of Prof. Goodspeed's chess classes in action at Central Junior High school in Quincy, Mass. The Professor is supervising the play. "It teaches boys to think," he says.



Above, two pictures of Herbert Hoover as a Stanford University student in the 'nineties; below, Hoover today, at his home in Washington.

Golf Stockings



In all the new designs and plain colours that are correct and in good taste. Cotton, Silk, Silk and Wool mixtures and "Viyella" are included in the new stocks.

PRICES RANGE FROM \$3.50 PER PAIR.

WE ALLOW 10% DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

Mackintosh
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS & Co. Ltd.
ALEXANDRA BUILDING. DES VOEUX ROAD.

LA PERLA

DEL ORIENTE

The FINEST

MANILA Cigars

Each box is guaranteed by the signature of the manufacturer on the

Closing

Label



22, Des Voerx R.C. *Yours Truly* (Tel. C. 1856)
Tobacco Store

For the Best
LOCAL VIEWS

and
PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHS

Go To

MEE CHEUNG

Studio, Ice House St. Branch 7, Beaconsfield Arcade.

**"RICKSHAW" BRAND
CEYLON TEA**

Cheapest and Best

From all leading Comprodores.
PRICE \$1.00 PER LB.

Be Guided by the Quality—Not the Price.

LATEST DESIGNS **SPRINGTIME'S**
SILK **SMARTEST**
NECKWEAR



You will find just the Tie you want in this Assortment of **Spring Styles**.

Neckwear Patterns are constantly changing. Each fresh shipment of Ties brings us the **Newer & Smarter Designs**.

WIDE END TIES in beautiful colourings with special linings ... \$2.75 & \$3.25
BATSWINGS ... \$1.75

CALL AND INSPECT

WHITEWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

Profitable

Investment

Judicious Advertising is one of the most profitable investments associated with successful Business Enterprise.

Advertise in

The Hongkong Telegraph.

and secure the co-operation of its readers in buying your goods.

Prepaid Advertisements

25 WORDS FOR \$1.00

(\$1.50 if not prepaid)

The following replies are awaiting collection:—
295, 300, 301, 305, 306, 315
344.

BOARD RESIDENCE.

FAMILY HOTEL.—Victoria Gardens. Quiet apartments and Suites of rooms. Full board from \$85, \$110, \$130, monthly. Large commodious rooms. Also daily rates; five minutes from ferry, next new Hotel, Hankow Road, Kowloon, Tel. K.357.

TUITION GIVEN.

MME. BARONELLI, ARTISTE.—School of dancing for children and adults in character, classical, exhibition, fox-trot, and Charleston. Special attention to stout Ladies who are desirous of regaining their youthful figure. Address:—51, Ashley Road, Ground Floor, Kowloon, (Back of Star Theatre).

FOR SALE.

ONE COUPLED CORLISS VALVE ENGINE.

In good order and working condition. Diam. of cylinders 16", Stroke 36", R.P.M. 78, 100 I.H.P. each engine.

Apply:—

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

PREMISES TO LET.

TO LET.—From 1st May four roomed house Lugard Road, The Peak. Fully furnished, modern conveniences. P. O. Box 22.

TO LET.—From 1st May four roomed bungalow together with garage on motor road near Magazine Gap. Fully furnished, modern conveniences. P. O. Box 22.

TO LET.—Furnished or unfurnished six room house on motor road at Pokfulam with every modern convenience. Please apply Box No. 362, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET.—Office Rooms, 2nd floor, New Hongkong Bank Building. Apply Sang Kee, same building.

TO LET.—One European FLAT Wanchai Gap Road, Hongkong. Apply to 32, Kennedy Road.

COMMODOUS OFFICES to let in No. 7, Queen's Road Central, also two small offices in 1A, Chater Road. Apply E. D. Sanson and Company, Ltd.

TO LET.—No. 14, Knutsford Terrace, Kimberley Road, Kowloon, 5 roomed house & out-houses with tennis court & view of Harbour. Possession: 1st May, 1928. Apply Mr. Seu Kon Chi, Exchange Building, (3rd floor).

TO LET.—Fully furnished with servants for six months from 1st June No. 191, The Peak, Mount Kellek, 5 roomed concrete house. All modern conveniences. Rain proof. Apply Hastings, Denny and Bowley, 8, Des Voeux Road Central.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONG KONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held on **TUESDAY, 24th April, 1928, at 4 p.m.** in the CITY HALL, for the following purposes:—

- (1) To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the Year ended 31st December, 1928.
- (2) To elect a new Committee.
- (3) To transact any General Business.

By Order,

M. F. KEY,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1928.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

We have this date removed our office from Room 26, Bank of Canton Building, to First Floor, Asiatic Building, Queen's Road Central.

COLUMBIA PACIFIC SHIPPING COMPANY.
Hongkong, April 16th, 1928.

NOTICE.

The firm of Messrs. DENISON RAM and GIBBS Architects, Civil Engineers and Surveyors, is now under the Sole Management of Mr. E. F. R. SAMPLE, A.R.I.B.A., M.S.A., A.I.N.S.T.S.E. as from the 1st day of April, 1928, and the practice will continue to be carried on under the name of DENISON RAM and GIBBS.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB. TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

MEMBERS and SUBSCRIBERS may now book seats at the Pavilion to witness Semi-Final and Final Matches of Open Events from the Stand.

MEMBERS and SUBSCRIBERS, booking at the PAVILION ONLY, have the privilege of obtaining tickets at REDUCED prices. Booking for Semi-Finals will close at the Pavilion on **TUESDAY, 17th April, at 8 p.m.** (After that date booking will be at Messrs. Moutrie and Co., at Ordinary rates).

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

The fiftieth Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder Street, on **Tuesday, 24th April, 1928, at noon**, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1927. The transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 17th to 24th April, 1928, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON, AND CO., LTD.
General Agents.
Hongkong, 12 April, 1928.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.
And
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Company's Steamer, "LAOMEDON" From UNITED KINGDOM and CONTINENTAL PORTS via STRAITS.

are hereby notified that the cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 17th April. Optional cargo will not be landed here, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd April, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 7th May, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1928.

The Rev. T. F. Jones, vicar of the Church of the Transfiguration, North Newington, Hull, while conducting a recital of the oratorio "Elijah," at Laxton, East Yorkshire, was taken suddenly ill and died. He had been vicar of Newington church for 16 years.

LAMBERT'S AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

on **WEDNESDAY, the 18th April, 1928, at 11 o'clock a.m.** at the Godown of The Wing On Co., Ltd., Connaught Road, West

(for account of the concerned).
851 Bags Saigon Rice, more or less damaged.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMBERT BROS.,

Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 16, 1928.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on **THURSDAY, the 19th April, 1928, commencing at 2.30 p.m.** at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

A Large Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

Comprising:—

Teak Halsteads, Bookcase, Glass Cabinet, Chesterfield Couch and Armchairs, Desks, Drawing Room Suite, Folding Screens, Carpets, Rugs, Oil Paintings, Pictures, Ornaments and Curios, etc., etc., Teak Dining Tables, Dining Chairs, Sideboards with Bevelled Mirrors, Dinner Waggon, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cutlery, Kitchen Utensils, etc., etc., Teak and Iron Bedsteads with Bevelled Mirrors, Chests of Drawers, Chamber Stands, Side Tables, Toilet Sets, Commodities, etc., etc., also

A Quantity of Blackwood Furniture.

Comprising:—
Curio Cabinets, Jardinieres, Desks, Tea Poy, Chairs, etc., and
1 Cottage Piano by Joseph Wallis & Son Co., Ltd.
1 White Frost Refrigerator.
2 Gramophones.
2 Enamelled Baths.
1 Wardrobe Trunk.
A Quantity of Cut Glass and Lacquer Ware.

Catalogues will be issued. On view from Wednesday, the 18th April, 1928.
Terms:—Cash on Delivery.
LAMBERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

CHINA AUCTION ROOMS.

8, Duddell Street.
If you have anything you would like to sell, exchange or advertise send it to the "CHINA AUCTION ROOM."
E. V. M. R. de SOUSA.

QUEEN'S



WILLIAM FOX presents
The GAY RETREAT



STARTING TO-MORROW

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.
And
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Company's Steamer, "PHEMIUS" From NEW YORK via SINGAPORE.

are hereby notified that the cargo having arrived per a.s. "Laomedon" from Singapore will be discharged into Holt's Wharf Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 17th April. Optional cargo will not be landed here, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

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No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1928.

MRS. SEKAI

MASSAGE

6, Wyndham Street, 1st floor Hongkong.

MASSAGE HALL

MRS. S. UZUNOYE

Expert Masseuse.
87, Queen's Road, C. 2nd floor.

If you want good health investigate and learn the truth of how Poo On Herbs have cured thousands. No drugs. No Knife. Simply Poo On Chir-sue Herbs. Catarrh, Nervousness, Constipation, Bronchial Asthma, Bronchitis, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Insomnia, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, and many other ailments.

POO ON HERBS CO.,
86, Queen's Road Central, 1st Floor.

MORE ANTI-FOREIGN AGITATION.

SOLDIERS ROAST OF OUTRAGES.

Hankow, Apr. 3.

In a letter from Yiyang, Hunan, a correspondent of the *Hankow Herald* writes that the soldiers there, who are part of Chen Chien's 6th Army, are continually boasting of their doings at Nanking last year and of the fact that they killed foreign men and ravished foreign women.

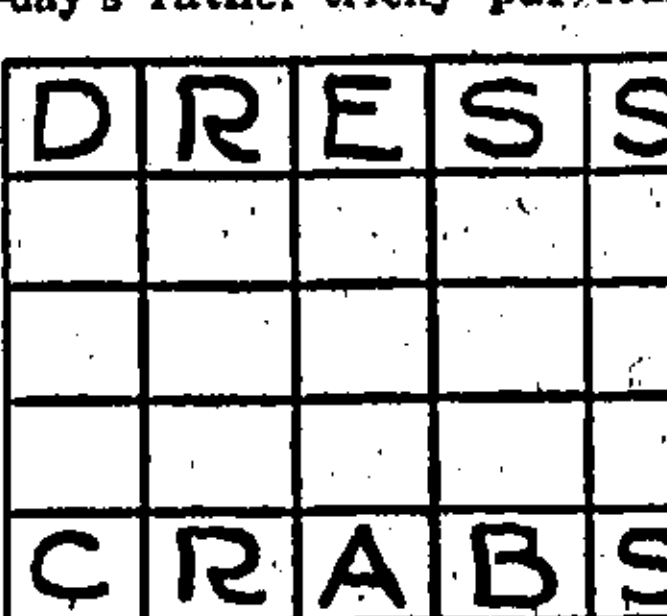
Their contempt for foreigners is such that whenever the missionaries of Yiyang appear in public, they are followed by shouts of "Kill the foreigner!" and by all kinds of offensive epithets.

LETTER GOLF

If Hubby CRABS about the cost of the new DRESS you may be



able to take his mind off it with to-day's rather tricky par-four.



to change one word to another and do it in par, a given number of strokes. Thus to change COW TO HEN, in three strokes, COW, HOW, HEN, HEN.
2—You can change only one letter at a time.
3—You must have a complete word, of common usage, for each jump. Slang words and abbreviations don't count.
4—The order of letters cannot be changed.
One solution is printed on another page.

JUST ARRIVED

FINEST SELECTION OF BEST

TENNIS RACKETS

SLAZENGER'S

"Primoris"

"Anderson"

"Egm"

"Meteor"

SPALDING'S

"Gold Medal"

"Balmoral"

"Vanfage"

"Claremont"

CALIFORNIA

"Challenge Cup."

Model "A."

Model "B."

"Berkeley."

"Bear."

1928

SLAZENGER'S & SPALDING'S
TENNIS BALLS.

THE SINCERE Co., Ltd.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

NOTICE.

Commencing February 24th a Radio Letter Service will be opened for the exchange of Radio Letter Telegrams to the places, and at the rates, given below.

Radio Letter Telegrams are accepted subject to the following conditions:—
1. Minimum delay in delivery, 24 hours.
2. Messages must be written in plain English or plain Spanish. Code addresses may be used. Groups of figures, trade marks, trade terms and trade expressions must be expanded by qualifying words so that messages will offer an intelligible sense to ANYONE reading them.
3. Each message must bear the Indication RL as part of the address. The Indication is connected and charged for as one word. No limit on the number of words a message may contain.

RADIO LETTER RATES.

To	Minimum 20 Words	Each Additional Word
Manila	12.00	1.00
San Francisco & Bay Cities	10.80	1.00
Other Offices in California & other Pacific States	11.60	1.00
Mountain States U.S.	12.20	1.00
Central States U.S.	12.60	1.00
Eastern States U.S.	13.00	1.00
British Columbia 1st Zone only	12.20	1.00
Alberta, Saskatchewan & Manitoba	12.60	1.00
Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick & Quebec	13.00	1.00
Newfoundland	13.80	1.00

POSTMASTER GENERAL

24th February, 1928.

RADIO NOTICE.

RADIO TELEGRAPH SERVICES are now in operation as follows:—
Ships at Sea, Europe, American Continents, Hawaiian Islands, Dutch East Indies, Dutch Borneo, Philippines Islands, French Indo-China, Province of Yunnan, British North Borneo, Siam, Canton, Swatow, Kwongchow, Fort Bayard, Tchekam, Holhow, Amoy and Foochow, etc.

It is notified for information that the via Wireless rate to EUROPE has been reduced to \$1.00 per word.

Rates and further particulars on application to the RADIO COUNTESS, 1st Floor, Government Building.

Telegraphic Addresses:—Persons and firms having correspondents in the places named above should in order to avoid delay to telegrams received by radio register their telegraphic address immediately.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

Dutiable articles forwarded by letter post to Great Britain are liable to confiscation by the Customs. Such articles should be forwarded by parcel post only.

Letters and postcards for Europe and the British Isles are forwarded via Siberia if so superscribed.

The Postal Service to Swatow and neighbouring places is entirely suspended until further notice.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date
Shanghai	Shantung	April 18.
Australia and Manila	Mahine Maru	April 19.
Japan and Shanghai	Suwa Maru	April 20.
Straits	Kidderpore	April 20.
Europe via Negapatam, letters only		
London 22nd March	Joyce	April 20.
Straits	Baron Hall	April 21.
Japan	Aki Maru	April 24.
Europe via Negapatam, papers only		
London 22nd March	Hatipara	April 22.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	Pres. Taft	April 23.
Canada, U.S.A., Japan and Shanghai	Empress of Russia	April 23.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. and S. America and Europe via Victoria, B.C.	Pres. Pierce	Tues., Apr. 17.
	Parcels	3 p.m.
	Registration	4.15 p.m.
	Letters	5 p.m.
	(Due Victoria B.C. 7th May)	
Sam Shui and Wuchow	San Ning	Tues., Apr. 17, 4 p.m.

Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. and S. America, and Europe via Vancouver, B.C. and Europe via Siberia	Parcels	April 17, 5 p.m.
	Empress of Canada	Wed., April 18.
	Registration	9.15 a.m.
	Letters	10 a.m.
	(Due Vancouver, B.C. 6th May)	

Formosa and Honolulu	Korea Maru	Wed., April 18, 8.30 a.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles	Sarpedon	Wed., April 18, 10 a.m.

	Registration	9 a.m.
	Letters	10 a.m.
	G. P. O.	
	Registration	9.45 a.m.
	Letters	10.30 a.m.
	(Due Marseilles 18th May)	

Swatow	Hopang	Wed., April 18, 2.30 p.m.
Java via Batavia	Tjikembang	Wed., April 18, 2.30 p.m.
Salgon	Wong Shik Kung	Wed., April 18, 8.30 p.m.

Amoy	Chin Kiang	Wed., April 18, 4 p.m.
Port Bayard, Holhow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Hanoi	Wed., April 18, 5 p.m.
Amoy	Kingyuan	Wed., April 18, 5 p.m.
Formosa	Preussan	Thurs., April 19, 8.30 a.m.
Amoy and Formosa via Swatow	Deli Maru	Thurs., April 19, 10 a.m.
Japan	Bokuyo Maru	Thurs., April 19, 10 a.m.

Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. and S. America and Europe via Victoria B.C.	Parcels	18th Apr. 5 p.m.
	Protocols	Thurs., Apr. 19.
	Registration	9.45 a.m.
	Letters	10.30 a.m.
	(Due Victoria, B.C. 16th May)	

Swatow	Hydrangea	Thurs., April 19, 2.30 p.m.
Shanghai	Ichang	Thurs., April 19, 4.30 p.m.
Holhow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Menado Maru	Fri., Apr. 20, 8.30 a.m.
Japan	Mishima Maru	Fri., Apr. 20, 9.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiching	Fri., Apr. 20, 2 p.m.
Straits	Belleophon	Fri., Apr. 20, 2.30 p.m.
Welshelvi	Kueichow	Fri., Apr. 20, 2.30 p.m.
Shanghai and Europe via Siberia	Shantung	Fri., Apr. 20, 5 p.m.

Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles	Suwa Maru	Sat., April 21, 10 a.m.
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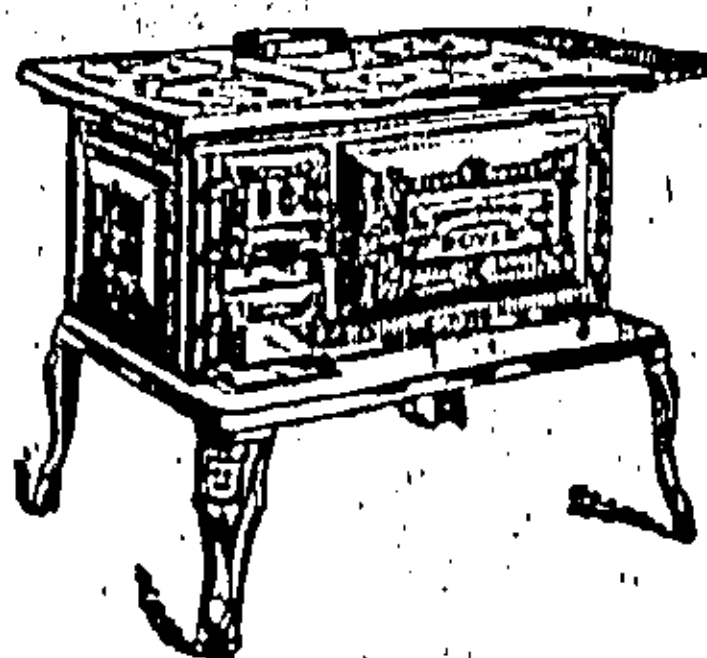
	Registration	April 20, 4.30 p.m.
	Letters	April 21, 9 a.m.
	G. P. O.	
	Registration	8.45 a.m.
	Letters	9.30 a.m.
	(Due Marseilles 20th May)	

Straits and Calcutta	Namsang	Sat., Apr. 21.
	Parcels	1 p.m.
	Letters	2 p.m.

Manila	Pres. Harrison	Sat., Apr. 21, 5 p.m.
Amoy	Anking	Sat., Apr. 21, 5 p.m.
Bangkok	Kalgan	Sun., Apr. 22, 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Hozan Maru	Sun., Apr. 22, 9 a.m.
Amoy	Soo Chow	Mon., Apr. 23, 4.30 p.m.
Salgon, Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Tues., Apr. 24.

--

THE DOVER



The Ideal Stove

Estimates submitted for all types of stoves.

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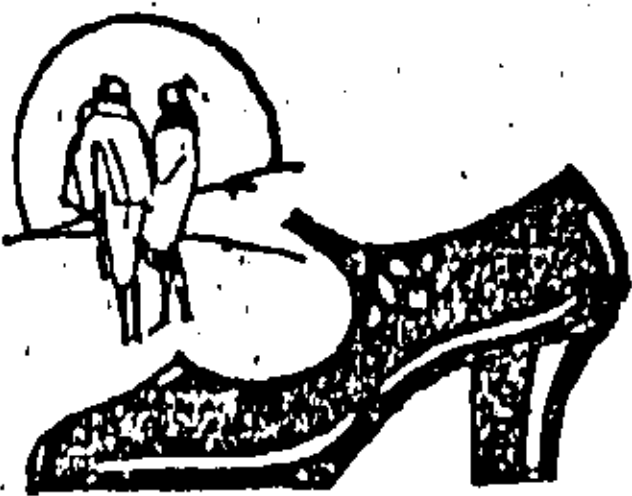
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THE CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

GOVERNMENT VOTES \$10,000 MONTHLY.

A petition has been forwarded to the Provincial Government at Canton through the Bureau of Reconstruction, by Mr. Lo Min, Managing Director of the Canton-Kowloon Railway Office, requesting the Government to meet current expenditure, and also settlement of debts that have been outstanding for some years.

It is pointed out that in present conditions expenditure exceeds income. Quite extensive repairs to running stock and sleepers are already necessary, and unless funds are forthcoming, debts would increase, and a serious position of affairs would develop.

It is learned that the Government has sanctioned the appropriation of \$10,000 monthly to be paid to the railway department in answer to the above petition. The Department of Finance has received instructions to this effect, and we understand the first payment is ready.—Canton Gazette.

TO-DAY'S FILMS.

"THE LADY OF THE HAREM" AT QUEEN'S.

"The Lady of the Harem," which has been drawing large audiences at the Queen's Theatre since Sunday, is having its final showings today. Produced on a lavish scale, the story has been adapted from "Hassan," the famous stage production, and deals with Persia during the days of the Arabian Nights. Greta Nissen is seen as a beautiful Persian maid who is taken as the Sultan's slave, Ernest Torrence plays the role of "Hassan," the happy-go-lucky confectioner, and William Collier, Jr., is the dashing lover. One of the more tremendous scenes in the picture is the swimming of a wide river by over a thousand beggars who storm the Sultan's palace and effect the release of the maiden. "The Lady of the Harem" was produced by Raoul Walsh, famous as the director of "The Thief of Bagdad."

Elinor Glyn Film.

Elinor Glyn's novel, "Love's Blindness," has been transferred to the screen in a film that will be shown at the World Theatre to-day and to-morrow at 5.15 and 9.20 only. A carefully chosen cast, headed by Pauline Starke, Antonio Moreno, and Lilian Tashman, interprets the story, which is set in a background of English aristocracy. The locale of the story shifts between London and a baronial country estate, according to opportunity for a brilliant display of the diversions and routine of smart society. The settings are lavish, particularly the country estate, whose furnishings and decorations were personally chosen by Mme. Glyn herself. At the 2.30 and 7.15 performances in the World Theatre to-day and to-morrow the Chinese drama "Retaliation" will be shown.

Norma Shearer Comedy.

The chief picture in the continuous programme at the Star Theatre to-day and to-morrow, "Excuse Me," is a comedy that moves with express speed from start to finish. "Excuse Me" presents Norma Shearer and Conrad Nagel as two distraught lovers who dash aboard an overland train, expecting to find a minister there only to find him missing. Renee Adoree appears as a friend of the hero from France who causes him huge embarrassment by claiming to be his wife. "Excuse Me" is full of amusing complications and goes with a fine snap.

While the service was in progress at St. Luke's Church, Wilkesden Junction, thieves broke into the vestry by forcing a window and stole five handbags containing money.

WOMAN'S WORLD

FOR OUR LADY READERS.

Waists and Sleeves.

TO PLEASE THE MEN.

[By Lady Kitty Vincent.]

Presumably women, as a sex, wish to attract men.

This being the case, I always wonder why we spend so much on our clothes. I am sure I could map out a wardrobe which would cost only a few pounds a year and yet enrapture the heart of any husband. I should begin with the good old black evening dress, which would be made of chiffon with many flounces and a waist, perfectly outlined with a mesh.

Of course there would be black shoes and stockings, and, I almost think, a wreath of rosebuds round the head. This latter, in case you had been so misguided as to shingle.

If you had kept your long hair I should advise a "bun" in the nape of the neck. There would be no need to have more than the one evening dress, because as husbands always tell us: "If a thing suits you, why should you mind wearing it continually? I wear the same evening clothes."

For the street you could have a blue serge coat and skirt, and once again black shoes and stockings. If you wanted to be especially fetching you would not wear a jumper, but a nice blouse, such as our mothers were, and this would provide the opportunity for another waist-belt. In summer time, something soft and fluffy (only be careful to have long sleeves) would meet the case; and with a blue sash, your triumph would be complete.

Now, just think how much we should save by wearing these clothes, and, at the same time, what a success we should have with our men friends!

But shall we do so? Oh, dear, no! We shall continue to buy what the dressmakers tell us is the right thing, and the men will continue to mean for black frocks and waists.

But I wonder if in the days of long ago, when waists were the fashion, men thought that their wives' clothes were perfect? I suspect that Adam's first tumble was about Eve's fig-leaf, and that to the end of the world man will regard his wife's dress bill as his legitimate grievance.

Shoes Fashions.

WHITE JADE, A NEW SHADE.

In shoes for Spring and Summer, as in all else, the beiges have it. Honey beige, which is almost a parchment, and white jade, which is an "off-white," slightly partaking of the natural beige, are favoured shades at the moment.

Grey kid and dark blue kid are showing interesting developments that are predicted to grow stronger as Summer approaches. The four shades sponsored by the Garment Retailers of America in their January semi-annual fashion show, were beige grey, independent blue (which is another name for navy), and lake blue, one of the new green blues bordering on turquoise. These colours favour beige, dark blue, grey and black kid shoes, with the new stroller tan and maroon place kid for sports and the more tailored street wear. The beige and white jade kid tones in beautifully with any of the new shadowy pastel frocks or ensembles.

Delicate Pastel Shades. The strong prospects, for the beiges in costume and the growing trend of grey with assurances of yellow tonalities for Summer not

Latest in Washable Lampshades.

In a much-lived-in room, a washable lampshade is likely to give longer and more useful service than a shade of silk, delightful though the latter may be. With this end in view there is much to be said in favour of a new material from which shades are being made. It has a highly-glazed opalescent surface which is attractive, even when it is not illuminated, since it catches and reflects natural light. It reminds one of mother of pearl.

Another variation of the same material has a plain pearl-like surface over dainty floral designs, rather like the shadow effect of chine ribbon. When the light is in use, the glaze seems to disappear, leaving the flowers as though they were daintily painted in water colours. The light diffusion through this shade is as soft as through silk. Yet another shade gives the effect of moire silk. All these shades are non-inflammable and washable.

Brass Flowers.

ORIGINAL DECORATIONS.

To write of flowers of brass would call first to mind the metal blossoms that decorate lecterns, chancel gates, and other massive work of metallic art. But a clever woman artist has evolved a new and more dainty form of decoration from the metal.

Water-lilies, chrysanthemums, anemones and other fragile flowers are fashioned from this seemingly impossible material. First of all, the metal is beaten and rolled out to the thinness of tissue paper, then the flowers are cut and assembled by hand. Finally, the metal is treated with a special lacquer so that it is unharmed by atmospheric conditions. All the flowers are

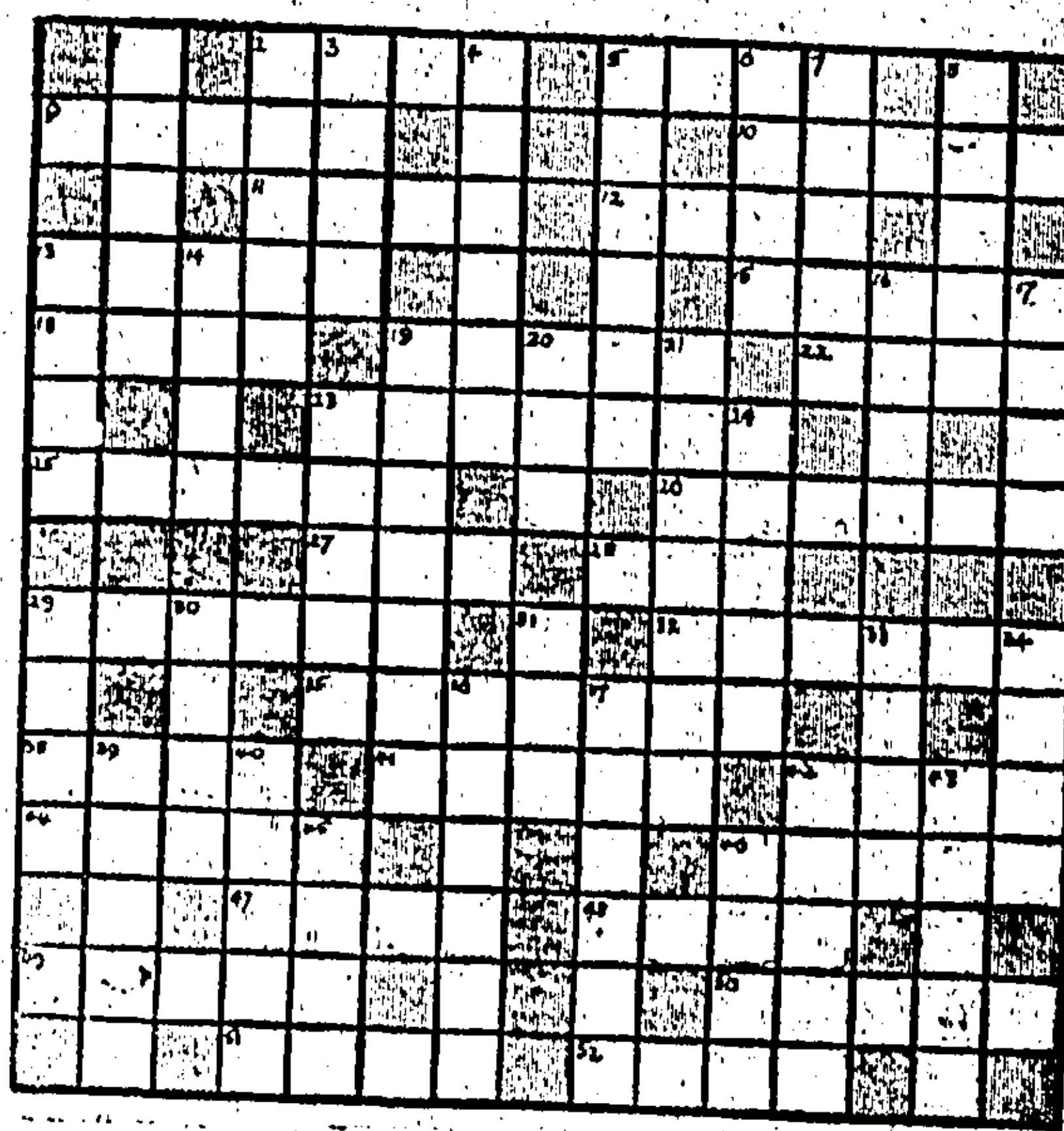


A permanent wave for the eyelashes is the aid to beauty afforded by this latest adjunct of prettiness—the eyelash curler. Used unheated for three or four days, it imparts a lasting, natural curve to lashes.

For a masculine den, or a bookish room, circular shades of vellum decorated with prints of old London, and scenes from Dickens and Thackeray, are very much in the picture, and would be in keeping with decorations that are slightly austere.

only call for light coloured footwear, but definitely point to kid as the supreme leather for shoes. Lightness in colour, lightness in weight and lightness in appearance are the dominating notes. "What silk is to the style costume, kid is to the smart shoe," says Paris, as she forecasts the vogue for printed silks and again endorses kid. The dainty shoe may be trimmed with reptile, but for the whole shoe, reptile is decidedly passe. Paris is showing satin shoes for evening only, never for streetwear. Heels, except for in linen shoes, introduced last year, are just the thing.

OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



- Across.
- 2 Remain (Printing).
 - 5 Hit with open hand.
 - 9 Placitudo carnivorous mammal.
 - 10 Melodious.
 - 11 Augury.
 - 12 Trust.
 - 13 Fruit.
 - 15 Not fresh.
 - 18 Island.
 - 19 Agreeable odour.
 - 22 White nun.
 - 23 Gets deeper.
 - 25 Vocalist.
 - 26 Piece of burnt coal.
 - 27 Favourable theory.
 - 28 By how much.
 - 29 Small tower.
 - 32 Do to excess.
 - 35 Revive.
 - 38 Gait.
 - 41 Eats according to rules prescribed.
 - 42 Utter.
 - 44 Lay out money.
 - 46 Bird's claw.
 - 47 Mend a rent in cloth.
 - 48 Wicked.
 - 49 Large genus of composite plants.
 - 50 Smallest.
 - 51 Costing more than its worth.
 - 52 Makes legal claim.
- Down.
- 1 Nooses.
 - 3 Purloined.
 - 4 Measure of duration.
 - 6 Manner of holding.
 - 7 System.
 - 8 Specter of vipers.
 - 9 Authors of poems.
 - 13 Active.
 - 19 Directs a missile.

Yesterday's Solution.

FIGURE 5 SAVANT
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M B O I L S V L I N E
M A C R E T I E N T E R
R T O B L E N I C E R
R E V U E R O L T H E R
I S T S M E N U S B I D E
N O M O D E S T Y N A
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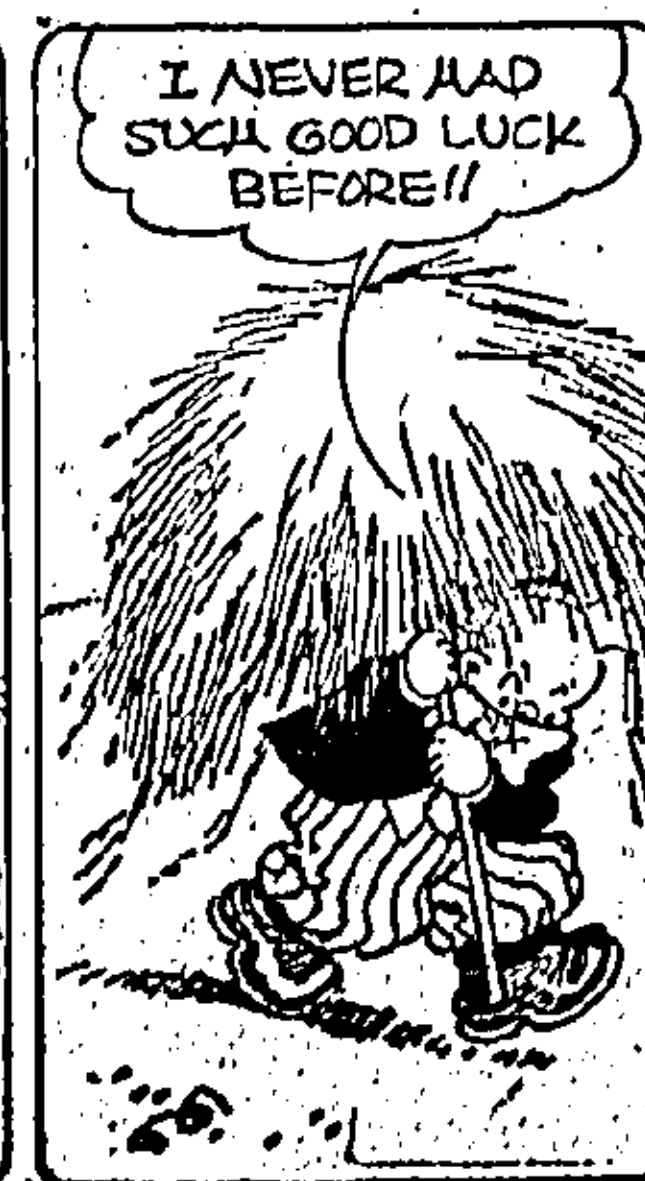
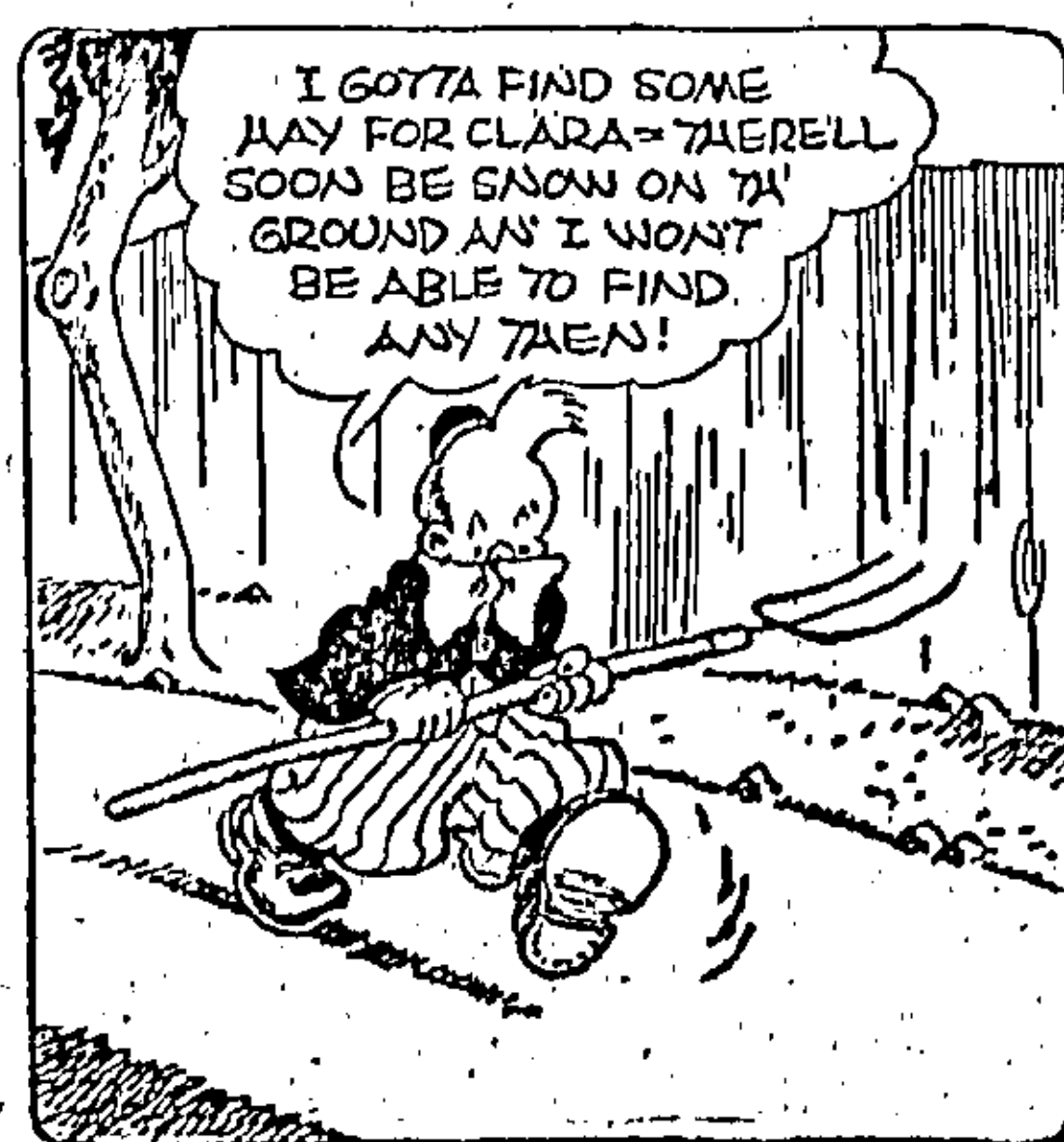
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BIRTH.

PARREN.—On 16th April, 1928, at the French Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Parren, a daughter.

The
Hongkong Telegraph.

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1928.

A SANATORIUM NEEDED.

For many years now, we have stressed the necessity of some provision being made for the treatment of tuberculosis in this Colony. It was therefore gratifying to us to observe, in the annual report of the Allee Memorial and Affiliated Hospital, a plea for the establishment of a sanatorium, which, according to the Superintendent, would be a great benefit. Dr. Maclean Gibson put on record his opinion that the treatment of tubercular patients in a general hospital is unsatisfactory, and with that view there will be general agreement. Yet at the present time that is the only type of treatment available here, apart, of course, from treatment in the patient's home. Such a state of affairs is far from what it should be.

To those who have given little or no thought to the matter, it will probably come as a surprise to learn that the deaths in this Colony from tubercular diseases of all types reach a total of about two thousand annually, representing more than fifteen per cent. of all deaths registered. A goodly number of these are amongst the very young, but by far the largest proportion occurs amongst sufferers between the ages of twenty-five and forty-five years. This will give some idea of the toll exacted by this terrible scourge from young men and women in the prime of life. Practically all, of course, are Chinese. It is gratifying to record the generous offer made by Captain T. P. Hall, an old resident and a true friend of the Chinese, to give property worth some ten thousand dollars either for the purposes of a sanatorium or for sale in the general interests of the hospitals named. This betokens a ready appreciation of the need for something being done for the relief of sufferers from this dread disease. It can be regarded as a start in the movement, and we hope to see the example followed by others. Especially would we commend the project to wealthy members of the Chinese community, whose united

efforts could easily result in the establishment of a modern sanatorium where patients could procure the treatment which they need. The question of site would be an important one, as also would be that of the after-care of those treated. But these are not insurmountable problems. Given the will, the way can be found. As we have had occasion to remark before, the subject is one which might well engage the serious attention of the leading Chinese hospital and charitable organisations, in joint conference, for, if it is to be dealt with, it must be on comprehensive lines. Once a scheme were evolved, we have no doubt that the Government would co-operate in its realisation.

We realise, of course, that the treatment of those affected is only part of the problem. Side by side with any scheme for the provision of a sanatorium there should be a campaign for the spread of hygienic ideas amongst the Chinese masses. Overcrowding is an important contributory cause of tuberculosis, as also is the habit of promiscuous expectorating and the living in houses from which light and fresh air are often excluded. These matters need serious attention—much more, attention than they at present receive. But the treatment of sufferers on modern lines is just as urgently needed, because so long as tuberculosis is permitted to go untreated, the more will it spread and the worse will its ravages become. So we plead once again for some serious attempt to be made, in the interests of public health, to grapple with a disease which is taking such a tremendous toll every year amongst the Chinese population of the Colony.

Communism in Hongkong.

That the Communist stronghold in the Hongkong district have not been broken up, despite the despatch of punitive expeditions against them, is shown by the report we published yesterday indicating that the menace still persists. From time to time Chinese military reports have been issued with the object of showing that the Communists have shown little resistance when attacked by troops and that in fact the "Reds" had almost run their course. On the other hand our correspondent at Swatow has consistently reported that, despite the despatch of troops and the other measures taken to suppress the "Red" element in the district, excesses have still been committed and that there was little cessation of Communist activity. It may, therefore, be taken for granted that the Hongkong district is still a strong Communist haunt and that the existence of those living in the country districts round about is constantly menaced. Up to the present the problem has been tackled in such a half-hearted way that attempts to dislodge the Communists were hardly likely to succeed. Admittedly, the Communists may have been driven into the hills on account of spasmodic raids, but there have been no real captures and the "Reds" still flourish to prevent any attempt at harmony in the district. Unsuitable troops seem to be partly at the root of the trouble, coupled with the fact that the real gravity of the problem has not been fully recognised. What is needed is a big, well-planned military campaign, carefully designed to rid the district of the evil once and for all, to make sure the Communists are not merely driven to the hills but are either captured or wiped out. Operations on these lines should be carried out by guidance of leaders who not only know the district but know the extent of the Communist ramifications. Any tinkering with the problem cannot have satisfactory results. A campaign as outlined is the only way to rid South China of a menace which has existed for far too long.

The case of Stoker J. Gahagan, of H.M.S. Hawkins, was concluded at the week-end. He was charged with (a) driving public car No. 190 without an appropriate driver's licence; (b) driving public motor car No. 190 without the permission of the owner of the car; and (c) assaulting the Chinese driver of public motor car No. 190. Mr. Lindsay convicted on all three charges and imposed fines of \$10 on the first and second counts, and \$25 on the third count. His Worship did not make any order with regard to the damage done to the car.

DAY BY DAY.

IT IS FAR BETTER TO PIN A ROSE IN A MAN'S COAT THAN TO SEND TWENTY WREATHS TO HIS FUNERAL.
—E. H. Manley.

H. M. S. Berwick is due in Hongkong on April 21.

The P. and O. s.s. Kiva, from Hongkong, arrived at London on 16th April at 6 a.m.

The P. and O. s.s. Kashmir, from Hongkong, arrived at Marseilles on 14th April at 6.30 a.m.

The Ben Line s.s. Benrooch, from Home, Straits and Philippines ports, is due here on the 26th instant.

The Rev. T.W. Pearce, O.B.E., LL.D., will lay the foundation stone of the new wing of Morrison Hall on Tuesday afternoon, April 24.

The motor vessel Nanking (Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.), left Hamburg on the 14th April and is due here on or about the 25th May.

Six submarines of the "O" class are coming out to take the places of the six "L" class vessels which went home with the Ambrose last month.

A Chinese "sing-song" girl was robbed of a wrist watch while walking in Bonham Road yesterday. The thief made good his escape, after snatching the article.

Struck by rock fragments during blasting operations at Morrison Hill, a Chinese youth was removed to the Government Civil Hospital yesterday suffering from injuries to his head and arms.

Heavy cargoes are now coming down from Canton, consisting, in the main, of cassia and silk. The s.s. Kinsan arrived last night with 3,500 packages and it is anticipated that to-day's cargoes will be as heavy.

The s.s. Kinsan will be taken in hand for overhaul and refit at Taikeo Dock this afternoon and will probably be out of commission for a fortnight. The Canton service will be maintained by s.s. Langshan, Tashan and Palsan, with sailings at 8 a.m. and midnight.

There were no buyers at the land sale advertised to be held at the P.W.D. office yesterday afternoon. The land in question was of a total area of 200,000 feet, on Pillar Island in Ramblers Channel, known as Tsun Wan Marine Lot No. 3. The upset price was \$2,000.

A private motor vehicle on its way to Castle Peak Bay, New Territories, on Sunday, while near Tai Nam Chung, collided with a transport motor car, with the result that the driver of the latter was thrown out and injured, whilst two of the Chinese ladies in the private car suffered slight abrasions.

At the Marine Court this morning before Comdr. J. B. Newill, D.S.O., R.N., three mistresses of cargo boats were charged, with obstructing other vessels, by securing alongside the Yumai Ferry Wharf at Hongkong, and pleading guilty, were each fined \$10, with the alternative of 10 days' imprisonment.

At 3.15 yesterday afternoon, the strange spectacle was witnessed of a Chinese shouting and dancing in Nathan Road, entirely holding up traffic while being gazed upon by an open-mouthed crowd. Shortly afterwards, a policeman arrived who took the man into custody and, later to the Asylum. He is foki of the Ching Hing Mating ship, at 27, Yee Ho Street, Shamshuipo.

This morning's Harbour Office reports gave a heavy arrival list with British best. Arrivals totalled 21, with a tonnage of 61,125 and remarkably heavy through cargoes registered. Although the British total under the heading was nearly 20,000 tons, with three entries of more than 5,000 each, the top figures were recorded by Japanese and Dutch. At 9 a.m. there were 30 vessels in harbour, of which 32 were British.

MORE DANGEROUS DRUGS.

RESTRICTIONS ON BENZOIL AND MORPHINE.

GENEVA RESOLUTION.

Geneva, Apr. 16.

There was a somewhat lively two hour discussion at this morning's sitting of the Opium Conference in regard to the enormous quantities of opium introduced into France and the absence of full information in regard to its utilisation. M. Bourgeois in reply stated that fuller details could be furnished as soon as the Geneva Opium Convention of 1925 was ratified. He added that 60 per cent. of the opium was used for medicinal purposes and the remaining 40 per cent. in the manufacture of morphine.

After hearing M. Bourgeois' explanation Mr. Sato moved the closure of the discussion. The chairman hoped that M. Bourgeois would eventually clear up the large discrepancies between the figures on French imports and exports.

Benzoil and Morphine.

With the exception of the annual reports of the United States, Japan and Portugal on the import and export of narcotics, the Committee passed the reports of all countries, after which the Committee requested Sir Malcolm Delevigne to draft a resolution asking the Government to include benzoil and morphine in the regulation dealing with the manufacture and import and export of other dangerous drugs.—*Reuter.*

THE BREMEN FLIGHT.

IRISHMAN LEAVES THE ISLAND.

Clarke City, Apr. 16.

Commandant Fitzmaurice, chief of the Irish Free State Air Force, who flew over the Atlantic in the Bremen with Captain Koehl and Baron Huenefeld, has left Greenly Island, where the monoplane landed, on a Canadian aeroplane. Baron Huenefeld and Captain Koehl are remaining at Greenly Island and are endeavouring to repair the "Bremen" to complete the flight to New York.—*Reuter's American Service.*

Progress Made.

Quebec, Apr. 16.

Commandant Fitzmaurice has arrived at Natashquan, two hundred miles from Greenly Island.—*Reuter's American Service.*

FORCIBLE OCCUPATION OF HOUSES.

CANTON GOVERNMENT ORDERS EJECTION.

During the last few years, says the Canton Gazette, several hundreds of houses have been forcibly occupied by men in military service, without paying any rental. Orders hitherto issued by the authorities directing relinquishment of these houses have so far been ignored.

Special delegates have been sent by the Bureau of Public Safety to warn these people to leave the premises forcibly occupied by them by April 30th, failing which strong measures will be taken to ensure their removal and restore the houses to their rightful owners.

BEING SENT HOME.

EX-SOLDIER GOES TO THE HOUSE OF DETENTION.

W. Feeney, an ex-soldier of the I.O.S.B., was charged this morning before Major C. Wilson with being found in the Colony without either employment or visible means of subsistence.

The police informed his Worship that Feeney had just completed a term of imprisonment for damaging property and other charges. The Government was sending him home on Saturday and meantime the police would like an order for the defendant's commitment to the house of detention.

An order was accordingly made.

POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS BY THE CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT.

The Hon. C.S.P. has been pleased to grant Commended Service Badges to the following members of the Flying Squad.—Constables R.305 Lo Shu Wah, R.323 Henry Kow, and R.360 J. Kotwall for valuable services rendered in the Flying Squad for the last two years.

The Very Idea!

They were court-martialling the soldier for desertion, and the case looked very black until the young officer acting for the defence arose. "Sir," he said, addressing the president, "I admit that appearances are against this man. But I propose to prove that in civil life he was a plumber—and he was only going back for his bayonet."

A priest brought to the Police Headquarters in Paris a ring valued at 200,000 francs which had been stolen from an American woman at Nice two months ago. The remorseful thief admitted the crime at a confessional and brought the jewel on the promise of absolution.

Judge Crawford, at Wood Green (to man whose wife had taken his keys): The moral seems to be, don't let your wife put her hands in your pockets.

Judge Cluer, at Shoreditch (to a taxicab driver): If you stopped in two feet, going at twelve miles an hour, what happened to the poor old lady inside?

Witness, at Shoreditch: My farmer made a mess of it; he ain't educated, like me. Highgate magistrate (to a defendant): Now let us have the truth. Are you or are you not married? The defendant: Yes, to anybody else, but not really. Mr. Registrar Friend, at Clerkenwell (to woman defendant): I hope your promise to pay your rent is not like piecrust. The woman: I generally make my piecrust pretty light.

New York City has almost three times as many widows as widowers, the United States Bureau of Census reports. This is a much larger proportion than is general throughout the nation.

The bureau explains two causes for this proportion: (1) Men usually marry later in life than women, so that in the majority of cases the death of the husband is broken by the death of the wife; (2) a much larger proportion of men remarry than is the case with women.

Some "howlers":—"Hon. sec." and "hon. treas." means that they are supposed to be honest.

The peasant is the chief beast of burden in South Africa, America, and India.

Kites are light frames of wood covered by paper and flown by boys with tails on them.

The physician mixes medicine for people, while a surgeon cuts their legs off or any other part if they require it.

It was a good play, but one man in the gallery started to boo. "Chuck him over the rails!" shouted the rest of the gallery. Then, amid the scuffle, a mild little woman in the stalls below stood up and cried excitedly:—"Oh, please, please don't throw him over the rails. Kill him where he is!"

The Prince of Wales need not have apologized for his pronunciation of Spanish in a speech which he made recently at a dinner in honour of the Argentine Ambassador, said experts at the Embassy. They described his pronunciation as very good and considered his use of the languages as a delicate compliment. The Prince is rapidly gaining a reputation as a linguist. Senora Herrera, wife of the head of an Uruguayan delegation which visited England recently, said the Prince spoke pure Castilian Spanish. He also uses French and German fluently, and knows much Italian.

His accomplishments do not stop there, for he can use Australian or American slang effectively when the occasion demands.

An Easterner had bought a sheep farm in the West of America, and in the spring of the first year of his enterprise, he wired to ask how things were going on.

Lambing begun, but snow falling and weather most unfavourable," telegraphed his foreman.

The Easterner was a sound business man, who made prompt decisions. "Suspend lambing until weather improves," he wired.

EXCHANGE RATES.

	London, Apr. 16.
Paris	124.84
Brussels	124.05
Amsterdam	12.10 1/2
Berlin	20.42
Copenhagen	18.20
Vienna	34.725
Hamburg	104
Leban	23 1/2
Bucharest	780 1/2
Buenos Aires	47.27 1/2
Shanghai	2.68 1/2
New York	25.33
Geneva	122.50
Milan	18.18
Stockholm	18.205
Cairo	16.04
Prague	120.45
Madrid	164 1/2
Athens	372 1/2
Rio	6.59 1/2
Bombay	115.31 1/2
Yokohama	111.15 1/2
Silver (spot and forward)	20 1/2

—British Wireless.

TRAFFIC SIGNAL
CONFUSION.NO CONVICTION AGAINST A
EUROPEAN.

RACE DAY INCIDENT.

Mr. P. J. J. Wodehouse, C.I.E., prosecuted this morning at the hearing of the traffic summonses before Major C. Willson in a case in which a Chinese was charged with reckless driving.

Mr. Wodehouse told his Worship that the defendant was driving on the wrong side of the road at about 30 miles an hour on the morning of April 10. The defendant appeared to be making an attempt to catch up another car in front on the proper side of the road.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$25 and warned the defendant not to repeat the offence, otherwise his licence would be cancelled.

European Summoned.

Mr. H. H. Lennox was summoned for disobeying police signals at the junction of Morrison, Gap Road at Wong Nei Chong Road.

A European Sergeant said defendant proceeded from the Monument to the entrance of the Jockey Club enclosure along Wong Nei Chong Road, contrary to directions given by himself and by an Indian constable. It was a race day and the defendant's car was the only one which took this route.

Continuing, witness said that the defendant, on noticing the signal to turn round, made a movement of his hand to indicate that he would turn round, but for some reason, he kept straight on. Witness blew a police whistle but defendant did not stop. Eventually he got his motor cycle and chased defendant, who had by that time stopped at the entrance to the public enclosure. Defendant said he was very sorry for what happened.

In his statement to the Magistrate, the defendant said that he did not see the witness until he approached on a motor cycle. Witness admitted apologizing to the witness but added that he was under the impression that an Indian Sergeant who was on duty near the Monument had given him permission to proceed. He explained that he had been driving for many years and had never been summoned for disobeying the police, who he said were all his friends.

Remarking that there appeared to have been a misunderstanding, his Worship dismissed the summons.

HOME FOOTBALL.

SUNDERLAND TROUNCED AT
SHEFFIELD.

London, Apr. 16.

The following are the results of football matches played to-day:

Division I.

Sheffield U. 5 Sunderland 1

Division II.

Clapton O. 2 Oldham 0
Hull 0 Manchester C. 0

Division III (South).

Charlton 1 Bournemouth 1

Division III (North).

Darlington 4 Nelson 1

Scottish League.

Motherwell 2 Aberdeen 1

—Reuter.

FIRING ON SHIPS.

MORE INCIDENTS ON THE
YANGTZE.

Hankow, Apr. 16.

More reports of bandits having fired on tugs and lighters in the neighbourhood of Mei Fan Chu, 23 miles above here, have been received.

The bandits are believed to be migratory and find that this spot is convenient for them to cross the river.—Naval Wireless.

RAIN IS PREDICTED.

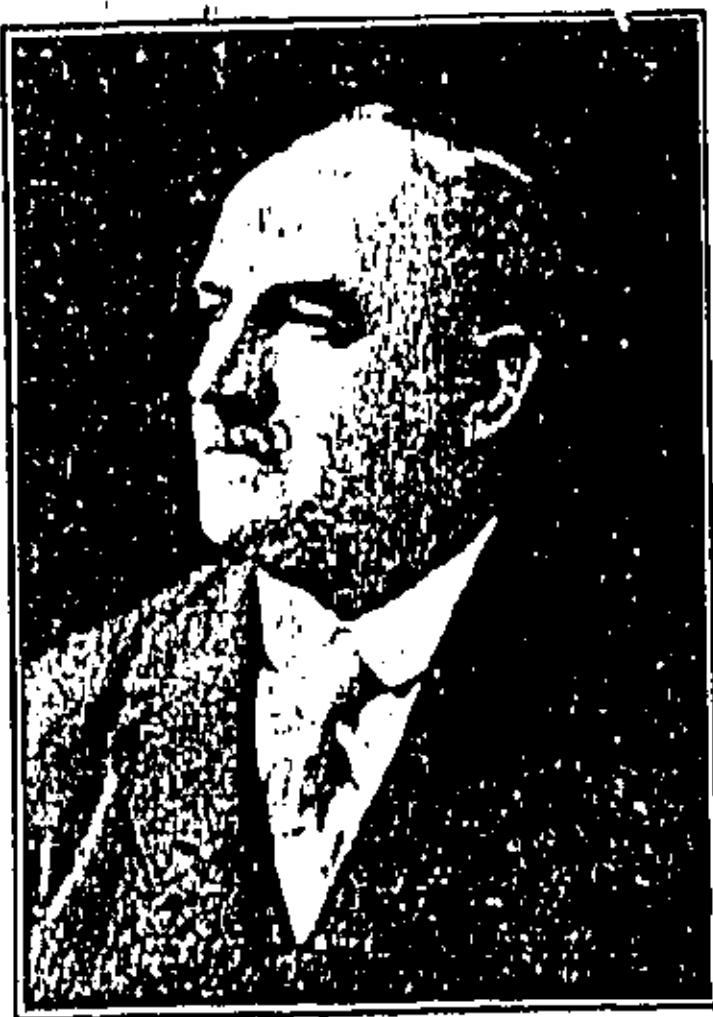
To-day's Observatory report states: A weak anticyclone is central over North Japan and extends south-westward to the Lower Yangtze Valley. Depressions are situated over Indo-China and to the east of the Bonins. The forecast up to noon to-morrow is: East winds, moderate; cloudy generally; some rain.

LEAVES FOR HOME
TO-MORROW.MR. JAMES HYDE GOING ON
RETIREMENT.

GODOWN CO.'S LOSS.

After residence in the Far East extending over a period of twenty-three years, of which twenty-one have been in the service of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Mr. James Hyde is leaving for home on retirement to-morrow by the s.s. Empress of Canada. By his departure, Kowloon will be losing one of its best known and most highly esteemed residents, and a large circle of friends both across the harbour and in Hongkong will greatly miss both Mr. and Mrs. Hyde, for whom they wish many years of happiness and good health in the Old Country.

Mr. Hyde, who has just relinquished the position of Clerk of Works with the Godown Co., first came out to Hongkong on February 4th, 1905, when he proceeded to Canton to take up a position with the late Mr. James Gillespie, building contractor. At that time, the firm which Mr. Hyde joined was engaged on building walls and reclamation work, and wharf-building for the Standard Oil Co., the Hamburg America Steamship Co., and the China Navigation Co., all on the back reach of the Canton River, known as Pak Hin Lok and Pak Hok Tong; also a large steel wharf for the last-named Company



at West Point, Hongkong, in front of their godown. This wharf, it is interesting to note, was wrecked in the big typhoon of September, 1906.

After the typhoon referred to, Mr. Hyde assisted in the salvaging of some of Messrs. Alfred Holt and Son's lighters and cargo which foundered alongside the wharves and the Praya wall of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company.

In February, 1907, Mr. Hyde severed his connection with Mr. Gillespie, and joined the Wharf and Godown Company, in whose service he has ever since been. His retirement was last week marked by presentations from the European staff, and the Chinese and outside staffs, as a token of the high esteem in which he was held by all with whom he came into contact during the lengthy period of his service.

During his stay in the Colony, Mr. Hyde has been prominently associated with the Kowloon Cricket Club and the Kowloon Bowling Green Club, bowls and golf being his chief recreations. Most of his golf was played on the old course at King's Park. He has also been closely identified with Freemasonry, being a Past Master of Lodge St. John and Past Master of the District Grand Lodge in Hongkong.

A conscientious worker, a man of fine character and genial disposition, Mr. Hyde has made innumerable friends in the Colony, all of whom will wish him every happiness in his well-earned retirement. Accompanying him home are his wife, son and daughter.

Presentation at K.C.C.

At the Kowloon Cricket Club last night, Mr. J. Hyde was presented with a silver tea-set and Mr. W. Hyde with a gold wristlet watch. In making the presentations, the President (Mr. R. E. Lindell) said: "It is usually with a lively sense of pleasure that I come to this Club, but to-night my pleasure is tinged with an element of sadness. Leave-taking is a heart-breaking business, and to-night we, as a Club, are taking leave of two of our best and most honored members, father and son, 'Jimmie' and 'Willie' Hyde."

Mr. "Jimmie" Hyde has been a grand supporter of this Club for upward of twenty years. He has done yeoman work, again and again, as a member of the General Committee and of various Sub-Committees, especially the House Sub-Committee, and this year it is his advice and energy that we have chiefly to thank for the present excellent condition of the Club premises and for the best arrangement of our limited accommodation. Ever since the old days of the golf section and the stirring battles we used to have between the Kowloon C. C. and the

(Continued on Page 8.)

SHANGHAI CRIME
WAVE.LAST MONTH WAS
RECORD.OVER HUNDRED ARRESTS FOR
KIDNAPPING.

SIXTEEN MURDERS.

March was a month unprecedented in the history of the Shanghai Municipal Police from the point of view of arrests. Activities against armed kidnappers who have terrorized the Chinese community since the tide of civil war started to batter against law and order in the Foreign Settlement resulted in the arrest of 104 Chinese on kidnapping charges.

Four kidnappers were killed in fights with police parties, and ten Chinese, who had been carried off for ransom, were liberated through raids made by the police.

Desperate Battle.

Of the fights between the police and kidnappers, the affair in Chapel on March 15, when Sub-Inspector Crowley lost his life, was the most serious. In the battle the police fired 53 shots, and the desperadoes fired 12 shots before they surrendered. Of the 104 Chinese arrested, two were dismissed and the remainder are now being tried at the Provisional Court.

The monthly report for March of the Municipal police reveals equally good work in other departments of operations against crime in Shanghai, although the month was marked by very serious cases. There were 16 murders committed during the month, seven of which were political. Three Chinese were murdered as a result, it is believed, of Communist vengeance. Other murders were committed in the Pootoo Road mill district by labour gunmen.

Ten Chinese Released.

Only three cases of armed kidnapping were reported during the month, but the activities of the police resulted in the release of ten kidnapped Chinese. These comprised a retired comrade, a comrade of a foreign bank, an ex-Chinese military officer, a small boy, two other Chinese, the manager of a silk filature, a schoolboy, a merchant's son, the Chinese manager of a shipping company and his chauffeur, and a Chinese student who was kidnapped in the Chinese city.

The armed robberies reported during the month totalled 126, an increase of 35 on the previous month, but a decrease on the number during March of last year, when Shanghai was plunged into serious trouble following the Nationalist occupation.

When Robbers Start Work.

Police investigations of reported armed robberies reveals that there are favourite times for robberies. Most of them are committed between 6 p.m. and 10 p.m., but the most common hour for robberies is between 7 and 8 p.m., each night.

The total number of cases of stolen property was 526, representing a total loss of \$320,000, the cases being chiefly larceny, although there were 52 burglaries, 14 housebreaking and seven cases of godown breaking. Operations by the police resulted in property valued at \$62,000 being recovered.



"I did what you said 'bout askin' the boss for a rise."
"Yes? What'd he say?"
"He said, 'All right. Go ahead and quit!'"

CLAIM FOR \$800
DAMAGES.PLAINTIFF SAYS HE WAS
WRONGLY ARRESTED.

MALICE ALLEGED.

Damages amounting to \$800 for alleged wrongful arrest actuated by maliciousness were claimed in the Summary Court before Mr. Justice Wood this morning.

The plaintiff was Yu Chung, 6 Percival Street and the defendant was Ho Kin, 91-93 Park Street, Yaumati. The plaintiff stated that he was previously in the employ of the defendant, and alleged that on February 9, this year, the defendant falsely, maliciously, and without reasonable and probable cause preferred charges against the plaintiff which were heard at the Kowloon Magistracy.

The charges alleged that he, (plaintiff) on or about November 25, 1927, with intent to defraud, being the bailee of the sum of \$300, fraudulently did take or convert it to his own use. He was alternatively charged with being entrusted with the money for the purpose of buying goods for the defendant and converted it to his own use with intent to defraud. The plaintiff was arrested and imprisoned until released on bail on February 11, this year, and after the case had been heard he was acquitted.

Reputation Damaged.

The plaintiff claimed that he had suffered damages by being put to the expense of acquitting himself and from being prevented from pursuing his occupation during his trial. His liberty had been endangered and his reputation damaged. He asked for special damages as to Messrs. G. K. Hall Brutton and Co.'s bill of \$150 for his defence and in addition \$650.

Mr. D. L. Strellett was for the plaintiff and Mr. J. M. d'Almeida Remedios defended.

In outlining the history of the case Mr. Strellett said the plaintiff was a brother-in-law of the defendant and until November last year was employed by him in a business for making sun-hats that was run by the defendant's wife. She was the plaintiff's sister and the business was carried on under the name of the Ho Kin Kai, at 91 Park Street. As a matter of interest, continued Mr. Strellett, seven or eight years ago in Canton the defendant was an employee of the plaintiff in a similar business but as trade was bad they came to Hongkong where the defendant started in business with the plaintiff's sister and subsequently employed the plaintiff.

Occasionally the plaintiff was entrusted with sums of money for the purpose of buying cork and leather and it had been frankly admitted that there was no trouble with regard to those sums.

Dismissed After Quarrel.

The plaintiff's story, continued Mr. Strellett was that on November 16 it was his duty, in accordance with orders received from his sister, to prepare a quantity of gum which was used for making sun-hats and for reasons which were not quite clear a delay occurred in the making of the gum. For some reason a violent quarrel arose between the plaintiff and his sister which grew to such proportions that she summarily dismissed him.

The only monetary question which arose was with regard to an advance of \$24 he had received on

(Continued on Page 8.)

NORTHERN WAR
PROGRESSES.SHANTUNG GEN. REPORTED
CAPTURED.

NATIONALIST GAINS.

Shanghai, April 17.

According to a report from Lin-cheng, it is stated that General Hsia Tao-yen captured Yenchow on the morning of April 16th.

Owing to the breaking up of the Taining-Tsinan railway at Yen-chow, the Shantung forces have retreated along the east bank of the Grand Canal in order to reach Tsinan.

The Military Council at Nanking has received a telegram from headquarters at Hsuehchow stating that Linchi, east of Linching, has been captured by other Nationalist forces.

Following the disorderly retreat of enemy troops, General Fang Wing-cheng of the Shantung forces has been made prisoner and a large quantity of ammunition captured.—Nam Ching Pao.

An Anomalous Position.

Peking, Apr. 17.

The rival forces in Shantung are reaching an anomalous position not uncommon in Chinese warfare. While the Southerners are apparently advancing up to the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, Marshal Sun Chuan-fang continues to advance southward; thus each is threatening the other's rear.

Sun Chuan-fang has wired officially claiming that, following the capture by the Fengtien forces on April 14, one division occupied Peihshien on the following day. He also claims that his vanguards have reached Tangshan, adding that his men annihilated three Kuomintang brigades at Kuyeh.—Reuter.

Severe Fighting.

Hankow, Apr. 16.

Troops to the number of several thousands have left by railway for the North.

Marshal Wei Yi-san has left Ichang with the 30th Army, proceeding overland for the North.

People who have travelled from Tai Yuan Fu state that Fengtien troops are attacking and that severe fighting is taking place on the Honan front.

General Le Chung-ling, who is reputed to be one of the best generals of Marshal Feng Yuhsiang, is said to have broken away.

Another report states that Marshal Sun Chuan-fang's troops carried out an attack from the north-east and gained a footing on the Yellow River when they occupied Kueiteh.

About 3,000 troops crossed the river from Pukow to Nanking.—Naval Wireless.

WEDDING PARTY IS
INCINERATED.GHASTLY TRAGEDY IN
AMERICA.

Altoona, Penn., Apr. 16.

Thirteen guests at the wedding of a wealthy quarryman called Krepachalk, at the town of Blair, were incinerated in a fire which destroyed the house. The dead include the bride and bridegroom and also a mother and six children.—Reuter's American Service.

HOW MUCH DO YOU
KNOW?

TO-DAY'S QUESTIONS.

The following general knowledge paper has been taken from the Daily Express.

Answers, for those who need them, will be found on Page 14 of this issue.

- 1 What is the most notable fact about the general election which has taken place in Japan?
- 2 What positions are held by the following people in the current news:—Sir Leslie Wilson; Sir William Tyrrell; Sir Travers Humphreys; M. Titulescu, M. Valdemaroff?
- 3 At what hour of the day were plays acted in Shakespeare's time?
- 4 Who composed the following: "Havatha", "Tannhauser", "Rigoletto"?
- 5 What is a mudzzin?
- 6 Who said, and on what occasion: "I live, and by God's help will conquer yet?"
- 7 Name the people living in ancient times who have provided us with adjectives to denote: (a) a keenly contested struggle, (b) a too hardly won victory.
- 8 What is (a), a millard, (b) a tiercel?
- 9 Where is (a) Whale Island, (b) the Golden Horn, (c) Patagonia?
- 10 Of what fight did what poet say: "Was ever a battle like this in the world before?"
- 11 What is a pralltriller?
- 12 Name the first vessel to cross the Atlantic under steam only.

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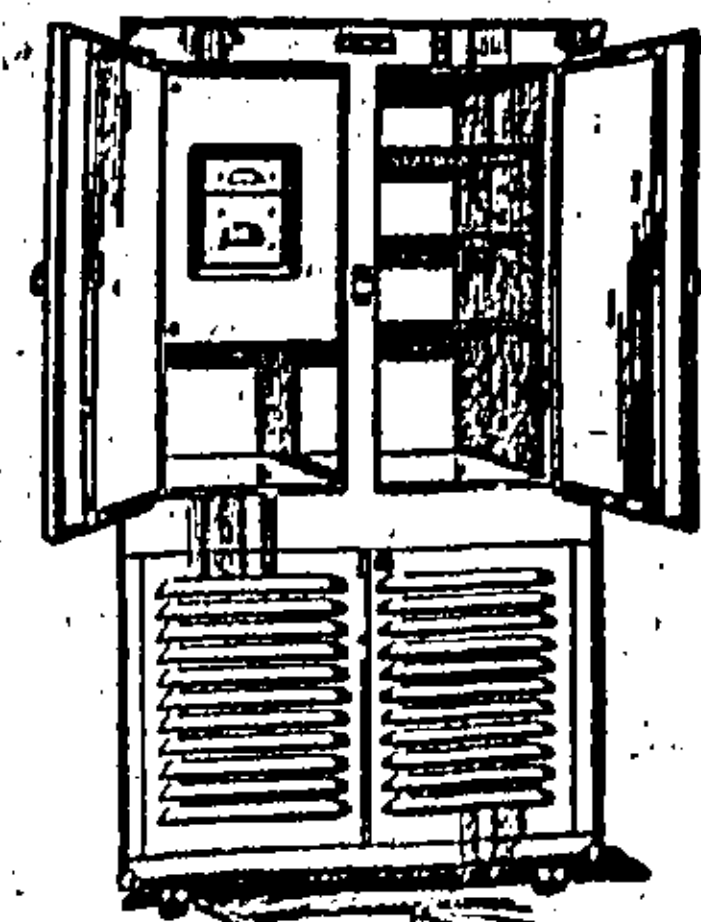
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18, Connaught Road, Telephone C. 8120.LEAVES FOR HOME
TO-MORROW.

(Continued from Page 7.)

U. S. R. C. he has been an ardent worker and supporter of all the activities of this Club. (Applause). You, "Willie," have followed in your father's footsteps, and for ten years past you have been a member of this Club. We looked upon you as one of the very best of our younger athletes, particularly at tennis. (Applause). I can assure you both that your going will leave a big gap in the ranks of this Club and that we wish you God-speed with the very deepest regret. We can ill-afford to lose either of you, and we shall not forget you. I will now ask you each to accept a token of the affectionate esteem in which you are held here. I would ask you to feel that with these tokens you take back to the Old Country our heartiest wishes for the well being of you and yours. (Applause).

Mr. Hyde's Reply.

After a toast had been drunk to the departing members, Mr. J. Hyde replied. He expressed his grateful thanks for the very handsome gift and for the compliment they had paid to his son. The presents would, he said be very much appreciated by himself, his wife, son and daughter. Mr. Lindsay had very kindly referred to his services to the Club, but he could assure them that what he had done had been done for the interests of the Club and the members in general. (Applause). He was pleased to say that he was leaving without a single member of the Club bearing him any animosity whatever.

Mr. Lindsay had mentioned the old days, the days when they played golf together at King's Park. Those were stirring times. They used to arrive at the Club early, start their round in rain or sunshine, play throughout the day, often when the course was closed, and return to the Club and talked of the good time they had had. He would ever remember his twenty years' connexion with the K.C.C. He had played for the golf section, he had played tennis and he had tried his hand at croquet.

With regard to the improvements to the Club house Mr. Hyde said he did not desire to take all the credit. He acknowledged the services rendered by Mr. Herridge, the Convenor of the House Committee, and Mr. W. W. Hirst. In conclusion, Mr. Hyde assured all present that the tea-set they had been kind enough to present him, would always have a very prominent position in his home and would always remind him of the very many fine friends he had left behind at the K.C.C. (Applause).

Mr. W. Hyde, returning thanks, expressed his appreciation of the gift. Whenever he looked at the watch, his thoughts would always return to the K.C.C. He had tried to do his best on the field, and he wished both the cricket and tennis teams of the K.C.C. the best of luck in the future. (Applause).

CLAIM FOR \$800
DAMAGES.

(Continued from Page 7.)

his wages. This he refused to repay saying that according to custom he need not pay back such monies as he had been summarily dismissed.

Mr. Strellett went on to say that the plaintiff left and stayed in the house of his parents, close to the factory, until November 29 when he went to Canton to see his wife. While in Canton he received the offer of a job from the Hing Chung Firm in Hongkong so he returned and worked for that firm.

Would Make It Hot.

The plaintiff's father would say that he, (defendant), had told him the plaintiff must return to talk things over otherwise "he would make it hot for him, would get him locked up and start a prosecution against him." The father however was unable to effect a reconciliation and suddenly, on February 9, the plaintiff was arrested. He remained in custody during February 9, 10 and 11 when he was released on bail of \$500. The case came before the magistrate on February 16, was adjourned until February 23 and following another adjournment the final hearing came on when the plaintiff was acquitted.

The defendant's story, concluded Mr. Strellett, was that on November 25, which was nine days after the plaintiff said he was dismissed, the plaintiff was entrusted with the sum of \$300 to go to Canton for business purposes. After a few weeks nothing had been heard of him and first enquiries proved fruitless. Eventually he was found at No. 6 Percival Street when it was found that he had disposed of the money.

The case is proceeding.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

CHAMPION'S INDIFFERENT
DISPLAY.

Erratic and unconvincing play was seen yesterday in the lawn tennis open singles championship when S. A. Ramjahn, the present holder, defeated Major W. B. Stevenson and qualified to meet Ng Sze-kwong in the semi-final. Neither of the players showed good form and the Indian's standard can be judged by the fact that his opponent won the third set to love. In this set, however, Ramjahn made but little effort and the Major had things his own way.

The first set saw a good many mistakes by both men. Major Stevenson, who lost 6-3, was playing better but made many errors with his service. He showed an improvement in the second set which he lost by 6-4 while he won the third easily. The fourth set went to four games all before the champion broke away and won it. The Japanese pair, Sakiki and Isomura, did not have much difficulty in defeating Remedios and Silva in the Open Doubles, winning in three sets. Sakiki and Isomura will now meet Major Lucien and Major Stevenson in the third round on the stand court this afternoon.

The Results.

The full results were as under:
Open Singles.—S. A. Ramjahn beat Major W. B. Stevenson 6-3, 6-4, 0-6, 6-4.

Open Doubles.—Y. Sakiki and T. Isomura beat F. J. Remedios and J. M. Silva 6-3, 6-4, 8-6.

Handicap Singles "A".—W. B. Cornaby (rec. 2/6) beat C. W. E. Bishop (rec. 18/1), 6-4, 4-6, 6-3; D. S. Green (rec. 15/1) beat Capt. E. H. J. Larcom (rec. 4/6), 7-5, 6-7, 8-6.

Mixed Doubles.—G. W. Sewell and Mrs. Armstrong (owe 1/6) beat O. C. and Mrs. Womack (rec. 15) 6-3, 6-4; H. Owen Hughes and Mrs. H. R. Remington (owe 3/6) beat A. D. Humphreys and Mrs. C. P. F. James (owe 15/3), 6-3, 6-1.

To-day's Matches.

The fixtures for this afternoon are:
Open Doubles.—Major R. H. Lucien and Major W. B. Stevenson v Y. Sakiki and T. Isomura; Ng Sze-kwong and Ng Sze-cheung v Lee Wai-tsoi and Lee Woon-tsoi.

Handicap Singles "B".—H. V. Parker v J. Barrow.

Handicap Doubles.—H. R. Phelps and C. C. Stark v W. B. Cornaby and A. Piercy.

Mixed Doubles.—Lieut. Col. F. J. and Mrs. Wyatt v G. W. Sewell and Mrs. Armstrong.

COST OF NICARAGUAN
EXPEDITION.

U. S. SENATE WANTS DETAILS.

Washington, Apr. 16.

The Senate has passed a resolution asking the Secretary for the Navy, Mr. Wilbur, to supply full information regarding the extra cost and the number of casualties as a result of the American occupation of Nicaragua.—Reuter's American Service.

The American Newspapers and Publishers' Association's Advertising Bureau states that the national advertisers expended 225,000,000 dollars in newspaper advertising in 1927. The groups are headed by the automobile industry, with 67 companies spending an aggregate of 35,505,000 dollars.

FAMOUS GUNBOATS
PASSING."WOODLARK" & "WOODCOCK"
TO BREAKERS' HANDS.

YANGTZE SERVICE.

It is to be supposed (says the N. C. Daily News), that many minds will hank back when the news gets spread that H.M.S. Woodlark and Woodcock have served their time on the Yangtze run, and will be taken over, as it were, by the highest bidder.

The Woodcock, in fact, has already been sold after all her naval gear and armament had been removed from her, and is now being broken up by a Chinese firm from Hongkong a few miles down the Whampoa. The Woodlark is steaming from Hankow at the present time for Shanghai, where she will be "stripped to her girdling" before being put up for sale in about a fortnight's time.

Adventurous Careers.

The two gunboats have had adventurous careers on the Yangtze. They were built in 1897 and came out for China service directly. Three years later orders came from the Admiralty for an attempt to be made to steam through the Gorges of the Yangtze between Ichang and Chungking, and it remained for the two gallant little ships to pioneer in the perilous rapids, doubly perilous, it might be added, in the case of pioneers.

The ships had been operating on the lower Yangtze before that time, but their shallow draft encouraged the attempt to pass the rapids under their own steam. In April 1900 they set out. H.M.S. Woodlark, at that time was in the command of Captain H. E. Hillman, now Coast Inspector for the Chinese Maritime Customs in Shanghai, who was at that time Lieut. Hillman. H.M.S. Woodcock was commanded by the present Vice-Admiral H. D. R. Watson, C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., now in charge of the reserve fleet of Portsmouth, but then Lieut. Watson.

Accidents to Both.

The greatest difficulty was anticipated, and exceptional navigation was required. The Woodlark steamed through the whole stretch of the rapids under her own "puff," H.M.S. Woodcock required only a short distance of towing with ropes and horses during the run. Both vessels, however, came to grief at the Yehlan Rapid. The Woodlark hit a portion of the rocky shore promontory in trying to avoid a junk. Her bow was badly smashed, and at the same rapid the Woodcock hit a rock with her propeller and stripped it off. The Woodlark dropped below the rapid and secured to the bank. She had her damaged bow taken off and repaired from plates taken from the wardroom and officers' cabins, there being no others available, and these were riveted with Chinese rivets. The mended portion was so well done that later, when the ship came to deck in Shanghai, nothing had to be done to her bow. The Woodcock, also, obtained a new propeller, and the two steamed off again for Chungking, eight days only having been lost in the stop for repairs. No further mishaps occurred and the entire trip from Ichang to Chungking took three weeks.

SITUATION IN IRAK.

MENACING FORCE LEAVES
THE FRONTIER.

London, Apr. 16.

According to latest reports, the combined Wahabi force which was menacing the Irak frontier has now returned to the summer grazing grounds of its component tribes.

Arrangements for a conference between Ibn Saud, the Wahabi King, and Sir Gilbert Clayton have eased the situation all round and information has reached Basra that Ibn Saud has summoned all the important tribal chiefs of Nejd to meet him at Buraida.—British Wireless.

The King has consented to become patron-in-chief of the British Empire Service League, of which the Prince of Wales is patron. His Majesty will, therefore, be patron-in-chief of returned soldiers' organisations in all the Dominions.

At Chungking both gunboats stayed a short while and then went further up the river, the Woodcock going as far as Suifu, and the Woodlark to Luckow. Then they steamed down to Ichang again, without mishap, the distance being covered in 24 steaming hours, and the ships anchoring at night.

Not Powerful Enough.

After that the Woodcock made two additional trips to Chungking but it had been found that the two ships, both being identical in build, were not fast nor powerful enough for the upper-Yangtze passage. They were accordingly assigned thereafter to the Ichang-Woosung run and for duty on Tungting and Palyang Lakes. Their speed was 18 knots, and they were fitted with two Thornycroft boilers and two cylinder compound engines.

After the famous trip, gradually other vessels began traversing the dangerous rapids beyond Ichang. It should, perhaps, be mentioned in this same connexion, that before the Woodlark's and the Woodcock's passage, a small steam launch belonging to Mr. Archibald Little, and called the Lichen had braved the rapids under its own power, but as this had followed somewhat the methods used by junks in the passage, pioneer honours still went to H.M.S. Majesty's gunboats.

New Gunboats From Hongkong.

With the advent of three new gunboats, two of which have arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong, the Petrel, and Tern, and a third the Gannet to follow in a fortnight, the Woodcock and Woodlark are destined to the scrap heap. It is safe to say, however, that their names, made historical through the passage of the rapids and later through the Wansien incident, will appear again one day on the Register of the Navy in more up-to-date ships.

Fixtures and all removable parts of the Woodlark will be sent to Hongkong as was done in the case of the Woodcock. After this necessary detail, tenders for the sale will be gone through, one of which will be accepted by the Admiralty.

Under the stipulations of the Washington Conference gunboats which have outlived their day in a foreign power's navy cannot be sold to any other nation or for any other use. It is, therefore, obligatory that they should be scrapped.

Get Fit
and Keep Fit!

SALE OF BUSINESS.

DISPUTE BETWEEN JAPANESE PARTIES SETTLED.

In the Summary Court yesterday afternoon Mr. Justice Wood delivered judgment for the plaintiff in the action between Japanese parties concerning the sale of a barber shop.

The plaintiff was Mrs. Masako Hayashida, widow of 47, Praya East, Wanchai; whilst the defendants, who are husband and wife, were N. Shinjiro Namazawa, trading as the Yokohama Barber Shop, 6, Praya East, Wanchai, and Mrs. Fuji Arima, trading as the Chidori Eating House, of 19, Peking Road, Kowloon.

The plaintiff claimed \$800 being the balance of purchase money due under an agreement for the sale of the plaintiff to the defendants of the plaintiff's business known as the Hayashida Barber Shop, of 19, Praya East, Wanchai.

Mr. L. R. Andrews was for the plaintiff, and the defendants were represented by Mr. M. K. Lo. Of the purchase price, \$2,800, \$2,000 was set off by arrangement and the balance of \$800 was covered by a promissory note which the plaintiff later gave up on it was stated, on the condition that the amount was paid.

The defence denied that anything further was owing and that in the absence of the promissory note the debt did not survive.

Before opening the case for the defence Mr. Lo submitted that there was no case to answer but his Lordship intimated that he would hear the evidence for the defence.

Party Question.

After the defendants had given evidence to the effect that there was nothing more owing because the note was "satisfied" by the plaintiff and that even if there was, then the amount was set off by a loan of \$800 due from the plaintiff to them, Mr. Lo submitted that the crux of the whole matter lay in the answer to the question as to what took place on the day when the business was sold. The plaintiff had declared that the sale had actually been completed two days before May 20, when it was actually completed in the presence of a witness. His Lordship would have to find whether the second defendant became a party to it.

His Lordship remarked that according to the contract she was not a party.

Mr. Lo asked his Lordship to find that the plaintiff sold her business to the first defendant only, and not, as alleged by the plaintiff, to both defendants. He submitted that the plaintiff's whole case would collapse if his Lordship found that the sale was to one person only and not to both. The plaintiff, he continued, surrendered the note and was willing to waive her legal rights.

Mr. Lo argued that the destruction of the promissory note in the action did not permit the original debt to survive and that

BOY SOLD FOR 5S.

STORY OF MOTHER'S DEAL WITH GYPSIES.

A ragged boy of 11½, Alfred Vaughan, told the Greenwich Guardian that his mother took him away from the guardians' home at Sidcup, Kent, nine months ago, and sold him at Bromley to gypsies for 5s. He said he saw two half-crowns pass.

From Bromley they went to Ashford and other places, reaching Chertsey, Surrey. He would work from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m., helping to sell goods and pulling grass. Otherwise he was kindly treated.

At Chertsey he said, the gypsies turned him adrift and he wandered about all day, reaching Malden.

He told his trouble to a policeman, who took him to his grandmother living in the Greenwich district, and she took him to the guardians.

He had never been to school during the nine months, and there were four other children in the caravan. He called the man and woman "father and mother." He was told to "take his hook" or they would give him a good whipping, as they had done before.

The grandmother told the board that she had no idea of the whereabouts of her daughter. She thought it likely that the mother sold the boy.

The boy is to be sent back to Sidcup.

there were no signs of an original debt at all. His submission on the point was that the note was cancelled and the debt gone and that therefore there was no action.

Money Still Owed.

Mr. Andrews contended that the plaintiff had sold her business and had not been paid for it. She was given the promissory note and that note was not met. The promissory note arrangement was an implied agreement that even if the note was given back before payment the money was still owed.

The grandmother told the board that she had no idea of the whereabouts of her daughter. She thought it likely that the mother sold the boy.

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TOO MANY ADMIRALS.

RESULT OF PROMOTIONS DURING THE WAR.

The appointments recently made to the flag list of the Navy are of unusual interest, because they so closely affect officers who came into great prominence during the war. About half the captains who reached that rank in the war years have now received their flags.

Rear-Admiral H. T. Walwyn, D.S.O., who was gazetted as the last of the captains made in 1916. Rear-Admiral A. M. Peck, D.S.O., and Rear-Admiral E. R. G. Evans, C.B., D.S.O., gazetted on the same day, stood at the head of the 1917 captains' list.

Both these officers were specially promoted for gallantry in the fight between the Swift and the Broke (which they commanded respectively) and German destroyers in the Straits of Dover.

This fight took place on the evening of April 20, 1917. Next day the two commanders, as they then were, received their captaincies, a more speedy reward than is common in the sea service. The officer who now stands next for elevation to rear-admiral is Capt. Gordon Campbell, V.C., the famous mystery-skipper commander, whose war exploits raised him from lieutenant to captain in little more than two years.

Quick promotion to the higher ranks of the Navy has its drawbacks as well as its advantages. The chief of the former is that it limits the chances of senior employment. As a consequence of war promotions the Navy now has more admirals than it needs.

Reductions have cut down the number of flag appointments at the disposal of the Admiralty, and an inevitable result must be that the Navy will lose by retirement several well-known rear-admirals who in normal circumstances would have remained on the active list.

MALAITA MURDERS.

NATIVE RINGLEADER IS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Tulagi, Apr. 16. Basiana, the native ringleader of the Malaita murders, has been sentenced to death. *Reuter.*

[A message dated November 23 last stated that Basiana had been captured by a stratagem, by unarmoured native volunteers, six miles from Sinamungu, and had been lodged in goal. Basiana, who had been deserted by his fellow clansmen, was bound with cane laces and handed over to the authorities at the coast. The natives celebrated the event by holding a dance. A party under white command captured 44 natives suspected of complicity in the murder some weeks before.]

judgment for the full amount against the first defendant only, and judgment for the second defendant, both with costs.

His Lordship accordingly gave

MARSHAL LI.

ENTERTAINED BY SHANGHAI MERCHANTS.

Marshal Li Chai-sum, Military Administrator for Kwangtung Province, Gen. Chen Ming-shu, Civil Administrator of the same province, Gen. Chien Ta-chun, Commissioner of Shanghai and Wosung Gendarmerie and commander of the 32nd Army Corps, and Mr. King Wen-shan, the new Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, were entertained to dinner at the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, at Shanghai, on Wednesday night, the hosts being the Chinese General, the Shanghai City and the Chamber Chambers of Commerce. Mr. S. S. Fung, chairman of the General Chamber, presided over a very large gathering which included military and civil officials, merchants, bankers and journalists.

In welcoming the guests, Mr. Fung said that the Chambers were extremely pleased at being able to entertain such a distinguished gathering. Everybody knew of the excellent work done by Marshal Li and Generals Chen and Chien in Kwangtung and all were well aware of their strenuous efforts in suppressing the Communists in that province. All knew of the unhappy time the people of Kwangtung had had during the short-lived Communist regime and all would join in welcoming their guests as the saviours of China.

Marshal Li had been appointed to the responsible position of Chief of Staff to the Nationalist Army Command and all were assured that, with his ability and his foresight, everything would turn out well for the Nationalists.

Gen. Chen had been placed in charge of the troops in Kwangtung, while Gen. Chien had been appointed to a most important military position locally and along the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow Railways. Both these men, he was sure, would exert the best of their efforts in maintaining peace and order wherever they were stationed.

The Merchants' Part.

Marshal Li thanked those present for their reception. The country, he said, was founded on the policy, government of the people, for the people and by the people. The merchants had taken a leading part in the affairs of the country and its destiny and this fact could not be over-emphasized. Great Britain's strength lay in her commerce and China must strengthen her commercial prestige in order to become a great world power. China need not depend on military force nor need she depend upon her large population. Once her commercial foundations were strongly built, then she would be paving the way for her ultimate position among the family of nations.

The merchants had shown their power on many occasions, especially those of the great commercial metropolis, Shanghai, the greatest in China, in the Far East and one of the greatest in the world. After describing how the Shanghai merchants had helped the Kuomintang and the Nationalist Government in many ways, Marshal Li said that since the Nationalist troops had occupied Shanghai they had contributed several tens of millions of dollars to the Nationalist war chest.

They had shouldered their responsibilities in a remarkably fine fashion and they were still shouldering them. The call now came for more money and the merchants were showing that they were confident in the ultimate success of the Nationalist cause that they were contributing unceasingly.

In closing, Marshal Li wished the merchants every success and proposed a toast to the Republic of China and the success of the revolutionary movement.

Failure Impossible.

Gen. Chen's speech occupied considerably more time. He said that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had issued the order for a general Nationalist offensive and he himself was directing operations. The anti-Northern expedition could not fail. They, the Nationalists, had gone so far, and they were not going to give in. They had driven the Communists north of the Yangtze, because they had won the support of the merchants. The merchants must continue to support and co-operate with the government and must not allow themselves to be misled.

FANLING GOLF.

CHARTERED BANK BEAT HONGKONG BANK.

Representatives of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China met the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at golf on Sunday and won by a margin of five points. In the singles the Chartered Bank led by 5½ to 4½ and they obtained 6½ points in the four-somes to 2½.

The details follow:

Singles.		Four-somes.	
Chartered Bank	Hongkong Bank	Chartered Bank	Hongkong Bank
A. H. Ferguson	1½	J. D. Black	0
T. L. Christie	1½	J. H. Black	0
D. J. Gilmore	1½	J. H. Black	0
J. Cameron	1½	J. A. Green	0
A. Brough	0	V. M. Grayburn	1½
J. M. Norris	0	G. H. H. H.	1½
J. H. Ashworth	0	F. H. H. H.	1½
	6½		2½

Total, Chartered Bank: 11½ points; Hongkong Bank 6½ points.

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J. H. Ashworth	0	F. H. H. H.	1½
	6½		2½

Total, Chartered Bank: 11½ points; Hongkong Bank 6½ points.

BILLIARDS.

THE PALACE HOTEL TOURNAMENT.

In the semi-final in the billiard contest at the Palace Hotel last night S. E. Silva (150) defeated F. Jones (250) by seven points, the scores being 250 and 248.

The game was an exciting one throughout, Silva's best breaks being 62, 20 (2), 26 (2), 23 and 10, Jones' best being 38, 37, 30, 20, 23, 22, and 20. Silva's average was 8.33 and Jones' 10.

Silva now meets Lewis in the final which will be played on Friday evening at nine o'clock. Lewis has received a walkover from W. Howells who left for home on leave on Saturday. His handicap is 100 while Silva's is

THE GOLD STANDARD.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT ORDERED IN NORWAY.

Oslo, Apr. 16. An Order in Council announces the decision to re-establish the gold standard and to allow the export of gold from May 1.

Reuter.

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CUMBERLAND BOXERS.

CHALLENGE BY MARINE TRENDLER.

A sweeping challenge to all heavyweights in China is contained in a message received by the International Sporting Club of Shanghai from Marine Trendler, said to be heavy-weight champion of the British army and navy, of H.M.S. Cumberland.

Trendler, as far as can be learned of him, is really a light-heavyweight, as he tips the scale at 171 or 172 when trained down to his best fighting weight. Nothing is known about his fighting ability, with the exception that Gen. Shanghai fans who have either heard of him or have seen him in action, believe that he is good enough to beat Bill Snyder, or anyone else the United States Marines can stack up against him.

However, should Trendler prove too good for Snyder or Hill to handle, Trendler may be called on to defend his laurels against Tiny Debut, heavy-weight champion of the American Army and Navy in the Far East, and Johnny Lenhardt, light-heavyweight titleholder of the United States Asiatic Fleet.

It is probable that with all these new heavyweights blowing into town that the International Sporting Club will stage a sort of a tournament to decide the heavy-weight championship of China, the belt for which is now being held by Tiny Debut, who perhaps is better known to Shanghai fans as Eddie Birch.

Another British scrapper who will arrive on H.M.S. Cumberland and who is reputed to be one of the best in the British naval service is Stoker Smudge, a 118 pounder who takes ten on anywhere up to 127 lbs.

The arrival of H.M.S. Cumberland in port will also herald the arrival of a score or more other leather pushers, as the giant British fighting ship boasts of a boxing squad of 22 men, some of whom are fair boxers, others and a few very good. *Shanghai Times.*

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RE-ESTABLISHMENT ORDERED IN NORWAY.

Oslo, Apr. 16. An Order in Council announces the decision to re-establish the gold standard and to allow the export of gold from May 1.

Reuter.

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Hankow, etc.

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PENAL LEGISLATION.

REFORM MEASURES IN
GERMANY.

The progress made by Germany in her development from a heterogeneous collection of semi-independent petty states to a compact modern national unit, which has now been going on for about a century or more, received a powerful impetus when the Republic was established. Since then the great questions of political reorganisation have been more or less solved, and the time has therefore come to go into details.

One of the minor questions—relatively speaking—that have to be dealt with is that of reforming the country's penal code. This does not mean that no such reforms have been accomplished in the past. The usual practice, however, was to let the various federal states use their own discretion as to the reforms to be instituted, and the task now before the central authority of the country is to simplify existing systems of penal legislation and to bring them into harmony with one another.

As early as 1923 the Reichsrat, which is practically a kind of upper house in Germany, adopted the fundamental principle that penal service was to be regarded as a form of education of the convicts, but not as a method of retaliation. The treatment of prisoners, although continuing to be adequate to the crime, was at the same time to be just and humane. The terms of sentence were to be graded in conformity with the criminals' behaviour, and the severe treatment meted out to them at first was to be replaced by a greater degree of leniency as the end of their terms approached.

Fines Instead of Prison.

At present a further reform which is interesting in a number of ways is under consideration, and has to some extent already been effected. Thus, for instance, the new legislation provides that in the case of petty thefts fines may be substituted in lieu of imprisonment whenever the court thinks fit to do so. Judges have been instructed to take into consideration the social position of the culprit at the time of his offence before they decide upon the sentence to be given or the fine to be imposed, and they have also been directed to differentiate between crimes committed in consequence of social distress and those prompted by wanton or immoral motives.

On the other hand, it is intended to afford the public additional protection inasmuch as habitual criminals are to be dealt with more severely than hitherto. There is every reason why special attention should be paid to this matter, because cases have not been infrequent in late years in which convicted murderers were released after a term of years and committed new capital crimes almost as soon as they were at liberty again. In future such pests will not only receive sentences that are thoroughly adequate to the severity of their crimes, but may also be sentenced by the courts to additional detention, so that they are permanently put out of harm's way.

Medical Advice.

Another innovation recently introduced consists in the greater authority given to the medical officers attached to prisons. A penal sentence has to be suspended if the medical officer considers the criminal physically unfit to bear the strain of further incarceration or if the danger of mental derangement appears imminent. Death sentences have to be commuted in the event of signs of mental disease showing themselves in the condemned persons.

These clauses of the law dealing with cruelty have been considerably extended in their scope. Anyone who, by continued ill-treatment, drives another person into committing suicide, will in future be sentenced to fifteen years of hard labour, the crime being considered to be almost equal to out-right murder. The legal reasoning that has prompted this provision appears to be thoroughly sound and highly commendable. Five years of hard labour await those who display serious cruelty to children, or to young people in general, and to persons who, on account of bodily infirmity, are unable to defend themselves.

Duels will in future be punished by two years of imprisonment. This will probably mean the death blow to a practice that has been indulged in for generations by certain classes of the community.

Capital Punishment.

The question whether capital punishment should be retained or abolished has aroused a great deal of controversy all over the country. It has now been decided that it shall be retained, although the cases in which it can be inflicted have been considerably restricted. In view of the large number of murders still committed, the wis-

COMMONS "COUNT"
COMEDY.MR. MOSLEY'S MOTION SHUT
OUT.

For the fourth day in succession the House of Commons rose early on March 6th, says the *Morning Post* Parliamentary representative. It is, however, unlikely that there will shortly be a general movement on the part of members to resign their salaries.

The adjournment at six o'clock to-night was a preconcerted plan between all three parties. The effort to get the House "up" was determined. Four separate "counts" were demanded of the Speaker, and the request, had the fourth not succeeded, would undoubtedly have been repeated at the legitimate interval of one hour.

What was the explanation of this remarkable desire to go home? The fact that Mr. Oswald Mosley, once a Conservative, now the gilded Socialist member for Smethwick, was moving a motion at half-past seven o'clock.

On Wednesday the sitting is reserved for private members' business. The afternoon was Sir Bertram Falle's, to discuss the invaliding of men from the Navy; the evening Mr. Mosley's, to call attention to the state of the country's finance.

No Quorum.

No one was anxious to enter into the second debate, because no one wished to hear Mr. Mosley discoursing, with his air of superiority, on a subject about which he fancied he possessed expert knowledge. It was notable that the first three "counts" were called for by members of his own party, and when the final attempt to summon a quorum was in progress, his Socialist colleagues stood outside the main entrance to the Chamber in droves, maliciously immobile.

It must have been galling to the member for Smethwick, after seeking with great self-advertisement to climb down the social scale to the average level of his political "friends," to find himself still unassimilated and unrecieved. He has this in common with Mr. Lloyd George: his companionship embarrasses all parties.

Minority Candidates.

The Lords raised a debate on our electoral system which resolved itself mainly into a discussion of proportional representation—"P.R." as it is always familiarly called in these precincts.

Earl Grey (not to be confused with the Foreign Secretary of Lord Oxford's Cabinet) suggested that, with a new Franchise Bill coming along, this was the moment to find something better than our present method of voting, which often, to the public discontent, sends "minority candidates" into Parliament.

Both the Marquess of Salisbury and Lord Desborough, speaking on the Government's behalf, expressed doubt whether an improved electoral system could be devised, and both declined to send, as Lord Grey had half proposed, a roving commission over Europe to study the way in which other nations choose their rulers.

Viscount Younger, with his great experience as a former head of the Conservative Party organisation, assured the Peers that, although a little rough and ready, our old ballot-box methods were still the most useful. They were at least safe from the abuses which, as he showed, might creep into the alternatives.

Electoral Anomalies.

The debate was remarkable in revealing how many former supporters of "P.R." there are in all parties who have now, after seeing the system at work in Ireland and elsewhere, altered their views. Among them is Lord Banbury, who confessed that the only mistake of his life had been to vote in favour of "P.R." in an ancient Commons' division.

Lord Banbury's speech also contained this aside, which deserves quoting: "The best Government is a weak Liberal or Socialist Government, with a strong Conservative Opposition; for then the Conservatives oppose Socialist legislation of a kind which, when they have a big majority, they vote for."

There is one extremely simple cure for our electoral anomalies which some of the Peers did not fail to notice. It is that the Liberals should expedite their dissolution, and so again leave the country with a straight choice between two well-understood rival parties.

dom of too great leniency may justly be doubted.

By mutual agreement between the German and Austrian governments the present reform of penal legislation had been carried out along similar lines in both countries. Ideas were freely exchanged between Berlin and Vienna, and the parliaments of both countries took part in forming the new codes. This co-operation will perhaps be regarded some day as the first step towards a general European code of law, and may tend to greatly advance the cause of an all-round understanding among Continental nations.

A POLICE PROTEST.

QUESTIONS THEY DID NOT
LIKE TO ANSWER.

An astonishing intelligence test was given recently, to ambitious constables in the police force of Los Angeles, and those who guard the film world of Hollywood.

Correct answers were to count towards promotion to the detective force, but the policemen were so dissatisfied with the nature of the questions, which, they complained, were unfair, senseless, and ridiculous, that they applied to the courts and secured an injunction against the examiners.

Some of the questions (says the *Daily Express*) were as follows:—

Is Scotland Yard a famous police department in Scotland?

Is Shylock a character in "Paradise Lost"?

Does the saying, "Fame is not found on feather beds" express an optimistic view?

Does the saying "Two heads are better than one" mean the same as "Too many cooks spoil the broth"?

Do lagoons migrate periodically?

Are divergent aims usually harmonious?

Do retrograde movements lead to progress?

Is a student of geography called a geologist?

Do sovereigns owe allegiance to their subjects?

Has psychical research anything to do with telepathy?

Was Alexander the Great a famous magician?

Does Great Britain control the rubber market?

Does the colour blue photograph black?

Is Rockefeller the richest man in the world?

Mussolini an Artist?

Is Mussolini an outstanding figure in the field of arts?

Is an angle an opening between two lines that have a different direction?

Was Bunker Hill a famous General?

Was the First Crusade an American battle?

Is botany the science of animal life?

Is Aladdin a well-known character in the Koran?

Does the saying, "He laughs at scars who never felt a wound" teach us that the power to sympathise can only come by personal suffering?

Does a pound of lead weigh more than a pound of feathers?

Does the saying, "He who laughs last laughs best," express pessimism?

Does the saying, "All that glitters is not gold," mean the same as "A fine day should not be praised in the morning"?

Can eight cubic feet of dirt be dug from a hole two feet long, two feet wide, and two feet deep?

If George goes to bed twenty minutes earlier than James, and gets up in the morning thirty minutes earlier than James, is George in bed longer than James?

Does the proverb, "Idle brains are the devil's workshop," mean that the devil works with his brains?

Are Seminoles poisonous?

Did Moses drive the animals two by two into the ark?

Is the word "mother" related to the word "sister" in the same way as the word "father" is related to the word "son"?

Does the proverb, "Out of sight, out of mind," mean the same as "Absence makes the heart grow fonder"?

—

GIRL CRAWLS OVER
NIAGARA.

—

LIFE RISKED TO ENTER
UNITED STATES.

—

A 17-year-old Lithuanian girl has told American officers, who arrested her for trying to enter the United States without the needed papers, that she had risked her life to do so.

She said she had crossed the roaring Niagara gorge by crawling along the semi-circular webwork of girders supporting the lower steel work of the bridge.

She had been a dressmaker in Montreal.

Late at night, dressed in boyish clothes, she met a man who had arranged for the crossing.

He fastened a rope around her waist and lowered her scores of feet over the side of the gorge to the lower abutments of the bridge.

Here she was joined by her helper. The two crawled along the girders which, rising in an arc from both sides of the river, culminate at a point 250 feet above the waters.

The night was dark. A slip at any point along the 550-foot span would have meant a plunge to instant death.

She says, however, that she had little fear.

She was arrested with four other young women, who were found with her in a cellar.

The others say they were taken across the river at another point in a row-boat.—*Central News.*

BAN ON WOMEN
STUDENTS.ATTITUDE OF THE LONDON
HOSPITALS.

"Men athletes who wish to become doctors will not go to a hospital that admits women students, and that is the real reason why certain of the hospitals are going back to the pre-war practice of admitting only men students."

This statement was made to a *Morning Post* representative by a London University official, whose career has been spent in academic life. "The fact is," he added, "that the average man student has a great deal more of modesty or diffidence than the average woman student—he objects to studying medicine in the company of women."

"It is my sincere belief," he continued, "that the policy of certain hospitals in returning to their pre-war practice of rejecting co-education is based essentially on the keenness of hospitals to excel in athletics."

The suggestion that women do not succeed as doctors, and that this was the reason for the diminished entry into the profession was categorically denied—as it has been on previous occasions—by a representative of the London School of Medicine for Women.

"As far as our experience is concerned," she stated, "any qualified woman can make good in private practice."

"The opportunities for women doctors were never so good as they are to-day. Not only are there plenty of able women in private practice, but by now the prejudice that used to exist against them has vanished, and women have now no difficulty in entering new fields of activity."

Effect of Change.

"The decision of the Westminster Hospital to refuse women students, and the probability that Charing Cross may take a similar view will mean a further demand on the London School of Medicine for Women."

"It is our settled policy," the official continued, "that we shall never accept more students than we can see through their clinical course."

"We shall obviously look after our own students first, both from the point of teaching and of house appointments, but we are anxious to preserve room for students from Oxford and Cambridge, who, like their men colleagues, have to come to London or go to some similar centre for clinical experience."

At Charing Cross Hospital it was stated that there had been a notable decline in the number of women seeking admission. It was also stated that while they had been admitted there had been no differentiation between them and male students as regards house appointments or otherwise.

So far no decision had been reached as to whether the policy of accepting them should or should not be continued, the decision, it was explained, resting entirely with the Governors.

At University College Hospital the position as to accepting women students remains unchanged, and they are being admitted under the same conditions as previously.

DRANK TUMBLER OF
NEAT WHISKY.STUDENTS' TRAGIC TOAST AT
CAMBRIDGE.

The death of a Cambridge undergraduate after drinking a tumbler of neat whisky was investigated by the coroner at Cambridge.

The dead man was Wilson Snath Sporborg, of Emmanuel College, who was described by his tutor as "a brilliant scholar and sportsman."

Mr. G. A. Brooks said Sporborg and he attended the annual dinner of the Twelve Club—a literary society. They had the usual drinks but no champagne.

After the dinner they went to the rooms of Mr. Arnold, where Sporborg had more refreshment.

As they were leaving, Sporborg was given a tumbler almost full of neat whisky. He drank it with the toast "To the Twelve Club."

When they got outside Sporborg fell and had to be carried to his rooms. Although he might have been unconscious, they put him to bed and did not advise the tutor until next day.

The coroner asked Mr. C. A. Shearson, another undergraduate, if he considered it a foolish thing to drink a tumbler of neat whisky. "I should think so, now," he replied.

A porter who saw Sporborg at midnight said he was not then the worse for drink.

According to the doctor, Sporborg fractured his skull in falling. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

The engagement of the Archbishop of Melbourne, the Most Rev. Harrington Clare Lees, is announced. His bride-to-be is Miss Joanna Mary Linnell, the

elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Linnell, of Beckenham. Dr. Lees was vicar of Christ Church, Beckenham, for twelve years from 1907, and has been

Archbishop of Melbourne since 1921. His first wife was the daughter of the Rev. J. M. Cranwick, D.D., Ph.D., of Stalyow, Cheshire.

NEW AMERICAN SERIAL.

GIRL ALONE

By ANNE AUSTIN.
Author of "Saint and Sinner."

SYNOPSIS.

When she is four years old SALLY FORD is left at the state orphanage by a woman who says she is the child's mother but who disappears without again inquiring for the child. The summer she is 16, Sally is "farmed out" to CLEM CARSON, a farmer who has the reputation of being a harsh and unrelenting task master. There she meets DAVID NASH, handsome young student who is working on the Carson farm for the summer, preparing himself to inherit his grandfather's many acres which adjoin the Carson place.

David likes Sally and this arouses the anger of PEARL, Carson's daughter. Clem orders Sally to have nothing to do with David, saying he and Pearl are practically engaged. She disregards his warning, however.

The next day the women-folk leave Sally alone on the farm with Clem and David. When her work is done she goes to her room, but David's voice calls to her and she innocently goes into his room for a moment to see his books on farming. The wind blows the door shut. They are suddenly frightened by Clem's face peering at them through the little attic window. His evil remarks so infuriate David that he strikes Clem, sending him crashing to the ground. David tells Sally they must run away, and tells her to meet him in the orchard in a few minutes. He telephones for a doctor to come to Clem's aid, then meets the girl. He says: "I've been thinking hard, honey, I'll have to take you back to the home."

NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY.
CHAPTER XII.

"No, David, no, not I can't go back to the orphanage! I'd rather die!" Sally gasped.

David dropped his bundle, took her hands and held them tightly. "I can't run away from this thing I've done, Sally. I'm sorry. I thought I could, I'm going to give myself up, after I've seen you safely back in the home. I'll explain to your Mrs. Stone, make her believe—"

"Oh!" Sally breathed on a gust of despair. Then, stooping swiftly, she snatched up her bundle and began to run down a corn row. She ran with the fleetness of a terror-stricken animal, and David watched her for a long moment, his eyes dark with pity and uncertainty. Then he gave chase, his long legs clearing the distance between them with miraculous speed. He caught up with her just as she was at the edge of the corn field, recklessly about to plunge into the lane that led to the Carson house.

"Wait, Sally!" he panted, grasping her shoulder. "You can't run away alone like this—Oh Lord!" he groaned suddenly. "There they come! Don't you hear the car turning in from the road? Come back, Sally!"

He did not wait for her to obey, but lifted her into his arms, for she had gone limp with terror, and ran, crouching low so that the corn stalks would hide them.

"Lie flat on the ground," David said sternly, as he set her gently upon her feet. "We can't leave here now. The place will be swarming with people. But when it's dark we'll slip away, across fields. Thank God, there'll be no moon."

He flattened his own body upon the soft earth, close against the thick, sturdy corn stalks. They did not talk much for they were listening, listening for faint sounds coming from the farmhouse which would indicate that the dreadful discovery had been made.

Long minutes passed and nothing had happened. Then the muffled roar of another motor, turning into the lane, from the state highway, told them that the doctor to whom David had telephoned was arriving. It seemed hours before a scream floated from the house to the cornfield.

"Pearl!" Sally whispered, shivering. "They hadn't found him. The doctor told them. 'Oh, David!'"

His hand tightened so hard upon hers that she winced. A little later they heard Mrs. Carson's harsh voice calling, calling—

"Sally! Sally! Sally Ford!" Sally bowed her head upon David's hand then, and wept a little, shuddering. "She was good to me. She—she liked me, David. Oh, I hope she'll know I didn't mean her any harm, ever!"

The next hour, during which the sun set and twilight settled like a soft grey dust upon the cornfield, passed somehow. Several cars arrived, men's voices shouted unintelligible words. Twice Pearl screamed—



"You're a plucky kid," David said gruffly.

But no one came down the corn rows looking for them. "They won't dream we're still so near the house," David assured her in his low, comforting voice.

When it was quite dark David spoke again: "We'll make a break for it now, Sally. I know this part of the country well. My grandfather's farm adjoins this one, with only a fence between the two hay meadows. We can cut across his farm, giving the house and barns a wide berth. Then we'll strike a bit of timberland that belongs to old man Cosgrove. That will bring us out on a little-travelled road that leads to Stanton, 22 miles away. Think you can make it, Sally?"

She hugged her bundle tight to her breast and reached for his hand, which he had withdrawn as he rose to his feet. "Of course," she answered simply. "I'm not afraid, David."

"You're a plucky kid," David said gruffly. "I'll lead the way. Let me know if I set too fast a pace."

Buoyed up by his praise, Sally trotted almost happily at his heels. She refused to let her mind dwell on the horrors of the day, or to reach out into the future. Indeed, her imagination was incapable of picturing a future for a Sally Ford whose life was not regulated by orphanage routine. She held only the present fast in her mind, passionately grateful for the strong, swiftly striding figure before her, unwilling for this strange nighttime adventure to end.

"Thirsty, Sally?" David's low voice called out of the darkness of the woods.

Suddenly she knew that she was both thirsty and hungry for she had not eaten since the 12 o'clock dinner. A cool breeze was rustling the leaves of the trees, and under that whispering rustle came the cool, sweet murmur of a brook. She crouched beside David on the bank of the tiny stream and thirstily drank from his cupped hands. Then he dipped his handkerchief in the water and gently swabbed her face, his hands as tender as Sally had fancied a mother's must be.

The going was more dogged, less mysteriously thrilling when they had at last reached the dirt road that was eventually to lead them to Stanton; a town of four or five thousand inhabitants, the town in which the woman who had brought her 12 years ago to the orphanage had lived. Days before Sally had memorized the address before destroying the bill of paper on which Miss Pond, out of the kindness of her heart, had copied Sally's record from the orphanage files.

Half a dozen times during the apparently interminable trudge toward Stanton David abruptly called a halt, drawing Sally off the road and over reeling, drunken-looking fences into meadows "or

fields for a terribly needed rest. Once, with his head in her lap, her fingers smoothing his crisp chestnut curls from his sweat-moistened brow, he went to sleep, and she knew that she would not have awakened him even to save herself from the orphanage.

Dawn was bedecking the east with tattered pink banners when the boy and girl, staggering with weariness and faint with hunger, caught their first glimpse of Stanton, a pretty little town snugly asleep in the hush that belongs peculiarly to early Sunday morning. Only the dutiful crowing of backyard roosters and the occasional baying of a hound broke the stillness.

"We've got to have food," David said abruptly, as they hesitated forlornly on the outskirts of the little town. "And yet I suppose the alarm has been given and the constables are on the lookout for us. We might stop at a house that has no telephone—they wouldn't be likely to have heard about Carson—but I don't like to arouse anyone this early on Sunday morning."

There's an eating house next to the station that stays open all night, to serve train crews and passengers, but more than likely the station agent has been told to keep a lookout for us."

As he spoke a train whistled shrilly. The two wayfarers stood not a hundred yards from the railroad tracks where they crossed the dirt road. Sally instinctively turned to flee, but David restrained her.

"We can't hide from everyone, Sally," he said gently. "I think our best bet is to act as if we had nothing to hide. Remember, we've done no wrong. If Carson is dead, he brought his death upon himself. He deserved what he got."

Trusting, Sally gave him her hand, stood very small and erect beside him as the big engine thundered down the tracks toward them. Her face was white and drawn with fatigue but her eyes managed a smile for David. His did not receive and reflect that brave smile, for they were fixed upon the oncoming train.

"By George, Sally, it's a carnival train! Look! Bybee's Bigger and Better Show! Ya forgotten the carnival was coming. Look over there! There's one of their signs!"

An enormous poster, pasted upon a billboard, showed a nine-foot giant and a 30-inch dwarf, the little man, smoking a huge cigar, seated cockily in the palm of the giant's vast hand. Big red type below the picture announced: "Bybee's Bigger and Better Show—Stanton, June 9 and 10. One hundred performers, largest menagerie in any carnival on the road to-day."

"I suppose they're going to spend Sunday here," David remarked. Then he turned toward Sally, beheld the miracle of her

OUR DAILY TALK ON
HEALTH.EFFECT ON DIGESTIVE
TRACT.

SORENESS OF TONGUE.

At least once each year some medical periodical is likely to devote a number of pages to a consideration of the effects of tobacco smoking by specialists in various fields.

The Practitioner, published in England, presents at this time a consideration of the subject by specialists in diseases of the digestive tract, of the nervous system and of the effects of drugs.

Sir Humphrey Rolleston, physician to King George, recognizes that the hot smoke of some tobacco may produce soreness of the tongue and increased amounts of saliva in persons who are especially sensitive, and that the irritation of the mouth sometimes associated with smoking may arouse thickening of the tissues of the mouth and tongue. These, however, are relatively rare, considering the vast number of persons who indulge in tobacco. It has not been found that smoking favours decay of the teeth. Dr. Rolleston recognizes also the fact that smoking may stave off the discomfort of hunger, which he believes is due to the fact that the nicotine in the tobacco stops the movements of the stomach which are associated with the sensation of hunger.

Excessive smoking may at times be responsible for irritation of the stomach, particularly in men over 50 years of age. However, in ordinary amounts and with ordinary persons, smoking does not seem to have any special effects of this character.

Another English physician, Dr. Arthur Hurst, believes that excessive smoking in persons who are sensitive increases the amount of acid in the stomach and excites it, so that the food is passed from it too rapidly.

The smoking of tobacco has also been associated by some physicians with the causation of hiccups, pains in the heart, with difficulty in swallowing, and with many other rather indefinite symptoms. However, these facts have not been established for any large number of persons.

When such symptoms occur, it is desirable to have a careful physical examination by some one competent to determine whether the symptoms actually result from smoking in excessive amounts or whether they are due to some fundamental physical changes in the body.

Eleven persons, including three women, have been indicted by a Territorial Grand Jury at Honolulu on charges linking them with a conspiracy to swindle Thomas Needham, an English visitor, of 140,000 dollars (\$28,000) in a fake race track betting game.

LETTER GOLF
SOLUTION.

Here is the solution to the puzzle on another page.

D	R	E	S	S
D	R	O	S	S
C	R	O	S	S
C	R	A	S	S
C	R	A	B	S

transformed face. "Why, child, you want to go to the carnival, don't you? Poor little Sally!"

His voice was so tender, so whimsical, so sympathetic, that tears slipped over the brilliance of her sapphire eyes. "I went to a circus once," she said with the eager breathlessness of a child. "The governor—he was running for office again—sent tickets for all the orphans. And, oh, it was wonderful, David! We all planned to run away from the orphanage and join the circus. We talked about it for weeks, but we didn't run away. The girls didn't, I mean, but one of the big boys at the orphanage did and Ruby, Presser, the girl he was sweet on, got a postcard from him from New York when the circus was in winter quarters. His name was Eddie Cobb and—oh, the train's stopping, David! Look!"

"Yes," David shaded his eyes and squinted down the railroad track. "This is a spur of the main road, a siding, they call it. I suppose the carnival cars will stay here to-day."

But for once Sally was not listening to him. She was running toward the cars, from which the engine had been uncoupled, and as she ran she called shrilly, joyously, to a young man who had dropped cattle from the top of a car to the ground:

"Eddie! Eddie Cobb! Eddie!" (To Be Continued.)

SHARE PRICES.

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.

The following is the list of local share quotations issued to-day:

Banks.
Hongkong Bank, \$1310 ss.
Chartered Bank, \$21 b.
Mercantile A. & B., \$34½ n.
P. and O., \$94 n.
East Asiatic, \$76 b.

Insurances.
Canton Ins., \$680 b.
Union Ins., \$337 b.
North China Ins., Tls. 143 n.
Yangtze Ins., \$47 b.
China Underwriters, \$2½ b.
China Fire, \$215 n.
H. K. Fire Ins., \$760 b.

Shipping.
Douglas, \$40½ s.
H. K. Steamboats, \$28 b.
H. K. Tugs, \$2½ s.
Indo-China, (Def.) \$74 n.
Shell Trans., \$9/- n.
Union Waterboats, \$20½ b.

Mining.
Benguet, \$2½ n.
Kailans, 66/- n.
Langkate, Tls. \$16 n.
Shai Exploration, Tls. 2.75 b.
Raubs, \$4½ b.
Tronols, 17/6 b.

Decks, etc.
Kowloon Wharves, \$136 b.
Whampoa Docks, \$43 b.
China Providents, \$6.15 b.
Hongkwa, Tls. 166 b.
New Engineering, Tls. 4.80 s.
Shanghai Docks, Tls. 109 b.

Cottons.
Ewo Cottons, Tls. 8.70 n.
Orientals, Tls. \$2.05 n.
Shai Cottons, Tls. 57 (old) n.

Lands, Hotels, etc.
H. and S. Hotels, \$9.50 s.
H. K. Lands, \$67 ss.
Shai Lands, Tls. 140 b.
Humphreys, \$14½ n.
Realities, \$3.25 b.
Territorials, \$1 n.

Public Utilities.
Tramways, \$25½ b.
Peak Trams, (old) \$13 b.
Star Ferries, \$64½ s.
China Lights, (Old) \$13.60 n.
H'kong Electric, \$71 b.
Macao Electric, \$24½ b.
Telephones, \$4.60 b.
China Buses, Tls. 6½ n.
Singapore Traction, 11/9 b.

Industrials.
China Sugars, \$6.10 ss.
Malabons, \$24½ n.
Canton Ice, \$4 b.
Cement (Comb.), \$10½ n.
Ropes (Old) \$7½ b.
United Asbestos, \$10 s.

Stores &c.
Dairy Farms, \$23 ss.
Watsons, \$13.80 b.
Der A. Wing, \$50 n.
Lane Crawfords, \$3.75 b.
Mackintosh, \$22 s.
Sinceres, \$10 b.
Wm. Powells, \$5 n.
Miscellaneous.
Amusements, \$29½ n.
Constructions, \$1½ n.
B'que Ind. G. Bonds, 62½ b.
H. K. G. Loan, 12½ Prem.

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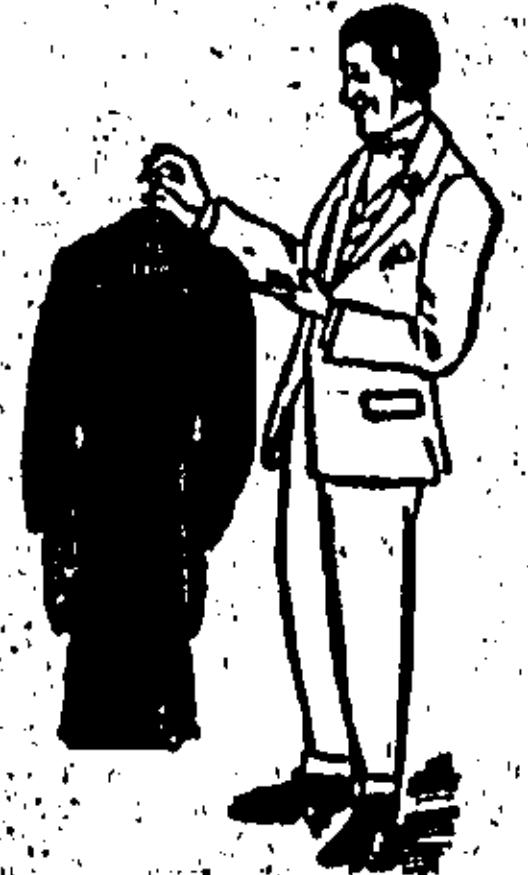
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EMPEROR OF ASIA	May 30	Jun. 2	Jun. 5	Jun. 7	Jun. 16
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Jun. 13	Jun. 16	Jun. 19	Jun. 21	Jun. 30
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Jul. 4	Jul. 7	Jul. 10	Jul. 12	Jul. 21
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Jul. 18	Jul. 21	Jul. 24	Jul. 26	Aug. 4
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Aug. 8	Aug. 11	Aug. 14	Aug. 16	Aug. 25
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Aug. 22	Sept. 1	Sept. 4	Sept. 6	Sept. 15
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Sept. 12	Sept. 15	Sept. 18	Sept. 20	Sept. 29
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From Marseilles	For Shanghai and Japan
ATHOS II..... 24th Apr.	ATHOS II..... 24th Apr.
D'ARTAGNAN..... 8th May	D'ARTAGNAN..... 8th May
G. METZINGER..... 22nd May	G. METZINGER..... 22nd May
SPHINX..... 5th June	SPHINX..... 5th June
From Dunkirk, Antwerp, London	For Marseilles
CAPT. FAURE (Cargo) 24th Apr.	ANDRE LEBON..... 24th Apr.
	CHENONCEAUX..... 8th May
	ATHOS II..... 22nd May
	D'ARTAGNAN..... 5th June
	G. METZINGER..... 19th June
For Shanghai, Japan and North China	For Rotterdam, Hamburg, Dunkirk
CAPT. FAURE (Cargo) 24th Apr.	D. P. BENOIT (Cargo) 7th May.

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BREMEN FLYERS.

FIRST NEWS FROM AVIATORS.

Clark City, Quebec, Apr. 16.
The story of how the aviators in the "Bremen" sighted land when their patrol supply was nearly exhausted and they had almost given up hope, is revealed in a brief message from the land-wire station nearest to Greenland.
The fliers were held up by the fog and the change of temperature. Only a very little fuel was left when land was sighted at 5.30 on Friday afternoon.
The fliers believed it was Newfoundland. They saw a small lake and decided to descend although the "Bremen" was not equipped for landing on ice.
Despite the pilot's care the machine crashed through the ice and the tail was damaged.

Many Difficulties.

Prior to sighting land the "Bremen" fliers encountered difficulty after difficulty. Unfavourable atmospheric conditions compelled them to fly low. Thereafter a thick fog came up and the plane entered "darkness."
None of the aviators were hurt in the landing.

Conditions were favourable on the start of the flight from Baldonnel but after thirty hours, when the fliers were confident of success, conditions changed and the compass began to fall. Two fog was replaced by snow and hail.

The Greenlanders have been most hospitable.—*Reuter's American Service.*

Ex-Enemies Meet as Friends.

Quebec, Apr. 16.
A Canadian plane with two former military pilots aboard landed on Greenland yesterday evening, establishing contact between the "Bremen" aviators and the outside world. The two former enemies met to meet a mission of peace. The second machine will probably land on the island to-day.

Messages from the island are delayed owing to telegraphic difficulties.
The "Bremen" fliers' plans are uncertain. A brief bulletin states that they expect to make satisfactory repairs and may leave shortly under their own power.—*Reuter's American Service.*

JAPAN'S "REDS."

MEASURES TOO DRASTIC.

Tokyo, Apr. 16.
Though the government appears anxious to make a wholesale clearance of radical professors and students and to curtail the study of social science, opposition to drastic measures is voiced in sections of the press, while many educationalists are equally opposed.

It is indicative of the growing feeling in this respect that the heads of the Kyoto University have decided to oppose the government's proposal to dismiss the well-known radical professor, Kawakami, the expulsion of the radical students and the dissolution of the social science groups till thorough investigations have been made.

Other seats of learning are all reported to be taking a similar stand.—*Reuter.*

HUNAN HORRORS.

COMMUNISTS KILL 100,000 PEOPLE.

Forty crimes punishable by death form the remarkable calendar issued by the Communist hordes, who recently ran wild in South Hunan and were responsible for an orgy of carnage and looting never before experienced in China.

According to further reports from this stricken area, Lichang being the centre of the Communist regime, miles and miles of countryside have been devastated and dozens of villages reduced to ashes. The Communist calendar applies the death sentence not only to people of wealth, but to people who pay rent, who have worked for foreigners, excepting Russians, or heads of families and those who maintain the sanctity of family life.

A pamphlet issued by the public department of the Lichang refugees gives some of the details of the people of this region. The pamphlet states that they first made known their plight on March 2 by the same means, but this pamphlet dealt only with a portion of the horrors and described the first invasion which took place on February 10.

Since then the troops of General Pei Chung-hai after recapturing the town retired to take over the defences of Hengchow and in consequence the town was left unprotected. Taking advantage of this fact the reds returned on February 23 at midnight. In the town itself were a number of returned refugees and many old and weak people, women and children; a large number of these had escaped the first massacre, but on this occasion out of revenge they were all slaughtered.

Wide Area Covered.

From Lichang the Communists went on to Chuan Kiang Pu, Shao Shui Pu, and Hu Chao Pu; after ravaging these places they spread out to surrounding villages, and in all 28 villages have been swept by fire and blood. According to the pamphlet corpses litter the ground in every direction within an area of ten li and the stench of decaying bodies is unbearable. There are no buildings left standing in this area.

Shan Kung Chao, Yen Ho Tong, Ping Chen, Shih Kiu Yen, Hsia Tong, and Niu Kou all villages within radius of six or more li have been burnt out and all those inhabitants who did not flee in time have been killed. Other places in the vicinity have not been so badly treated; in quite a number of villages only three persons in ten were killed, and every tenth house was left standing.

Many of the foolish people were implicated inasmuch as the lower class peasants and labourers made friends with the marauders, and assisted them to loot, and they were very surprised when the Communist turned on them and after taking the loot they had gathered accused them of harbouring wicked gentry and sentenced them to death.

Many people fled into the mountains for safety and hid among

FLIGHT TO THE POLE.

ARRIVES AT SEDDIN.

Berlin, Apr. 16.
The "Italia" arrived at Seddin, Pomerania, after thirty hours of thrilling flight through storms.—*Reuter.*

Struck by Storm.

London, Apr. 16.
The wintry conditions throughout England, the heavy falls of snow and sleet as a result of the depression over Europe, the buffeting received by the North Polar airship "Italia" in a storm, as described in Berlin newspapers, read almost like a trans-Atlantic flight. The distance from Milan to Seddin is only 700 miles but the airship took thirty hours to make the trip because she lost her bearings in Silesia after a terrible time over the Carpathians.

The observatory wireless station at Lindenberg put them right. The aerodrome at Gielwitz tried to persuade them to land, but General Noble decided to carry on.

The "Italia" is considerably damaged, her port stabiliser being partly torn off during the storm in Silesia. One motor did not work and landing in Seddin was very difficult.—*Reuter.*

trees with which the hills in this district are covered.

People Smoked Out.

This did not avail them much for searching parties were formed and a large number were caught and killed. After some time it was reported that there were still a large number of people were hiding among the trees, and to make sure that none escaped, further parties were formed who guarded the outlets from these hills after which the undergrowth was fired until finally the whole hillside was ablaze and all people who had taken refuge were thus destroyed by fire.

Among a list which comprises over forty crimes punishable with the death penalty according to the Communist calendar are included those who pay rent, all who ever held rank in the Tsing Dynasty, all who have worked for foreigners unless the foreigners were Russians, all heads of families, all who believe in the sanctity of family life, educationalists, all who bear in mind family affection, morality, etc. all those who have a knowledge of law, or who serve the public welfare.

Horrible Torture.

The pamphlet goes on to describe the methods of execution, but these are too horrible for publication, as a good deal of the detail applies to pregnant women and girls. Being slowly put to death by cutting into small pieces, and having kerosene poured over one and fired are punishments only for minor offences against the code of these savages, so that the rest must be left to the imagination of the reader.

No news has been received as to steps being taken for the extermination of the perpetrators of these horrors, but the authorities are aware of the magnitude of the catastrophe which has overtaken this district and are doing their best to suppress the Communists. It is officially reported that over 100,000 innocent people have been killed and the whole district reduced to a condition of desolation.

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Pres. Wilson Sun., May 20, 8 a.m. Pres. Polk Sun., July 1, 8 a.m.

To Manila
Pres. Harrison ... Apr. 22nd, 8 a.m. Pres. Monroe ... May 6th, 8 a.m.
Pres. Taft ... Apr. 24th, 6 p.m. Pres. Jefferson ... May 8th, 6 p.m.
Pres. McKinley ... Apr. 30th, 6 p.m. Pres. Grant ... May 14th, 6 p.m.

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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
Aki Maru ... Wednesday, 25th Apr.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
Hakodate Maru (Omit Penang) ... Tuesday, 17th Apr.
SOUTH AMERICA (WEST COAST) via Japan, Honolulu,
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Bokuyo Maru ... Thursday, 19th Apr.
SOUTH AMERICA (EAST COAST) via Singapore,
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Hakata Maru ... Thursday, 10th May.
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Toba Maru ... Friday, 20th Apr.
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Toyooka Maru ... Tuesday, 15th May.
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TO OSAKA via AMOY, SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	Fookshang	Fri. 27th Apr at 7 a.m.
TO CANTON	Waishang	Wed. 18th Apr at 10 p.m.
TO STRAITS & CALCUTTA	Namesang	Satur. 21st Apr at 3 p.m.
TO SANDAKAN	Hinesang	Satur. 28th Apr at 4 p.m.
TO TIENTSIN	Chipsang	Tues. 17th Apr at 5 p.m.

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Tjitaroom	N. China	23rd Apr	25th Apr	Batavia
Tjitaroca	Batavia	26th Apr	28th Apr	Amoy, Shanghai & Keelung
Tjitarang	S'hai, K'lung	30th Apr	2nd May	Batavia
Tjibodas	Java, Meor	7th May	9th May	Amoy, N. China
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ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Empress of Canada from Manila, 16th April.—Mr. C. A. Banaud, Mrs. G. Bruno, Mr. A. E. Contache, Mr. W. B. Van Bruten, Miss R. Nerl, Miss F. L. Lastimosa, Miss P. Estimata, Mr. D. Fitzgerald, Mr. S. H. Fisher, Miss R. E. Owen, Mrs. M. J. De La Rama, Mrs. Jose Syquia, Mrs. S. Grey, Mrs. A. Asuncion, Mrs. R. Grey, Mr. R. and Mrs. J. Syquia, Mr. B. Labra, Mr. F. C. Macalister, Mr. J. and Mrs. Menearini, Bishop G. F. and Mrs. Mosher, Mr. R. A. and Mrs. Rodgers, Justice and Mrs. Romualdez, Miss L. and Miss C. Romualdez, Miss N. and Mr. F. Romualdez, Mr. E. Gifford, Mrs. and Miss K. Stower, Mr. Yee Yik, Mr. H. Shue Cheong, Mr. Kung Jen, Miss A. Dypulaco, Mr. C. Y. Cu, Mr. Tang Kwong Hue, Mr. Yam Chung Sing, Mr. Carlos Yam, Mr. Pablo Yam, Mr. Wong Lin, Mr. Yam Hut Yoy, Mr. A. Pacto, Mr. A. Aquino, Miss R. D. Beall, Mrs. V. Green, Mrs. Eva Owen, Mr. F. D. and Miss E. M. E. Sison, Mr. C. J. D. and Miss A. Sprickels, Mrs. Mar Yuk, Go Julian, Mr. Wong Fat, Mr. Y. Tan, Mr. Wong Hong Sam, Mrs. H. E. McNew, Mr. Co Tia Un, Mr. Chua Long Keng, Mr. John W. and Mrs. Elam, Mr. F. Ritchie, Mrs. Leong Shi, Mr. Loy Chick, Mr. Wong Chung, Mrs. Lida Shi, Mrs. Chung She, Mr. Feng Lon, Mr. Choy Kim, Mr. F. V. Chamberlin, Mr. C. H. Howard, Mr. C. C. de and Mrs. Torres, Miss C. and Mrs. L. Velez, Miss P. Herera, Miss V. Lamos, Mrs. F. B. and Mr. J. C. Waddell, Mrs. L. Tyan, Miss Emily Lim Kin Siu, Mrs. A. Z. and Miss Far Sy Chp, Miss Woon Mai Bau, Miss E. S. Sy Chp, Mr. Chua Se, Mr. J. V. Eleazer, Mr. R. V. Carmona, Mr. E. M. and Miss M. A. Fetterly, Mr. J. W. Jenks, Mr. J. S. Loyson, Mrs. D. "ancepcion, Mr. E. M. T. Mr. R. Fellelino, Miss E. Fellelino, Mr. W. and Mrs. Weinrich, Mr. W. E. Antinim, Mr. W. R. and Mrs. Babcock, Mr. H. F. Bolton, Mr. E. M. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. E. Burke, Mrs. V. M. Church, Mrs. V. Tyler, Judge C. A. De Witt, Mr. Theo. Diehl, Mrs. J. E. Downing, Mr. S. Feldstein, Mr. O. H. Huggill, Dr. F. W. Hunter, Mr. F. R. Jolley, Dr. P. D. Lockwood, Mrs. J. W. Plainer, Mr. G. Richards, Mrs. S. and Mrs. Tait, Mr. A. and Mrs. E. Underhill, Mr. M. C. Wilson, Mr. R. C. Wright, Mr. W. R. Muir, Mr. J. F. Mrs. Miss M. G. M. J. E. Mr. T. W. and Miss L. Oliver, Mr. P. Rhojmi, Mrs. L. Christiansen, Mrs. P. V. da, Miss P. and Mrs. J. da Couder, Mrs. P. Fabres, Mrs. J. da Frima, Col. E. A. Mrs. Mr. E. G. and Mr. W. H. Hickman, Miss L. Rickman, Mr. A. S. Mrs. Miss M. L. F. Mr. J. F. Miss P. F. and Infant A. Machuca, Mr. N. Nuguid, Mrs. J. J. O'Donnell, Miss H. J. and Mrs. L. A. Packett, Miss M. Salterio, Mr. H. Victor, Mr. K. R. Mrs. E. Miss T. Akune, Mr. L. K. and Mrs. Field, Mr. E. Hirata, Mr. A. E. Mr. E. M. and Mrs. A. Allen, Mr. E. Rickman, Mrs. A. A. Beebe, Mr. A. T. Dunlap, Mr. R. R. Mrs. R. A. and Miss W. G. Fighur, Mr. J. A. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. J. N. Holt, Mr. C. A. and Mrs. Knutson, Mr. W. E. Mrs. and Miss J. A. Libey, Mr. D. Perunovich, Mr. M. del Frin, Mr. H. L. R. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. E. W. Gibby, Mrs. L. Clavau, Mr. J. R. and Mr. F. Beaudoin, Mrs. A. and Mr. Othenal Sylvester, Mr. Victoriano, Luchaneco, Mrs. S. C. Miss L. and Mr. S. Black, Mrs. C. Alario, Mr. H. M. York, Mrs. H. Kanaya, Mr. Pedro Aureliano, Miss Aroonia Biquera, Mr. Benigno Manzano, Mrs. Conception Fabra, Mr. A. Todd, Mr. Thor and Mr. Flemer Somery, Mr. A. W. Ritchey, Mr. Aloia Harlie.
Per s.s. President Pierce from Manila.—Mr. H. R. Furze, Mr. H. W. Kinney, Sister Victoria Lopez, Mr. R. C. A. Nurnberg, Slater Rosario Roca, Miss Maria Robles, Mr. H. Zimmernann, Mrs. J. Alcalde, Miss Aurora Alcalde, Miss Lenore Alcalde, Master Victor Alcalde, Miss Josefa Balmores, Miss Carmen Bessida, Mr. D. B. Bustamante, Miss Brigida Cantero, Dr. F. R. Duncan, Mr. R. E. Ham, Mr. V. A. Marus, Mr. N. P. Monroe, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Rau, Rev. and Mrs. H. E. Studley, Dr. and Mrs.

REPORT REPUDIATED.

MR. ORMSBY-GORE'S DENIAL.

Singapore, Apr. 16.
Mr. Ormsby-Gore, interviewed at Kuala Lumpur, repudiated portions of the published version of his Ipoh speech. He said that he stated on that occasion that he was quite unaware of the considerations leading to the announcement of the British Cabinet's decision as the evidence was confidential and outside of his knowledge. He did not say that the increase in the pivotal price has wrecked the scheme. He merely quoted the alteration of the pivotal price as an example of government intervention in a business question, adding that when the government intervened and things went wrong the government was invariably blamed.

He denied that he was going to Java to investigate the rubber position. He was going to see the remarkable scientific work in connection with the fundamental research into tropical crops. He had no authority and no intention to discuss the economic or business aspects of the rubber industry, whether of Malaya, Java or Ceylon. There was no reason to suppose the government's decision was other than final.
—Reuter.

M. N. Tuzson, Master Manuel Tuzson, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McElhinney, Mr. L. P. Hammond, Dr. R. C. Killian, Mrs. A. E. Schroeder, Dr. and Mrs. C. F. Moriarty, Mr. G. J. D. Coyle, (S.C.) U.S.N., Mr. E. E. Elser, Mr. Clair Frances, Master Kenneth Frances, Master Charles Frances, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Henth, Master George Henth, Master Charles Henth, Master William Henth, Master John Henth, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Ryan, Jones, Miss Betty Ryan-Jones, Miss Alice E. Magee, Mr. Wm. McGibbon, Mrs. G. C. Titus.

DEPARTED.

Per s.s. Hakusan Maru for Japan via Shanghai on April 16.—Mr. S. Abe, Mr. Okahashi, Mr. Y. Arita, Mr. C. Jeliyangli, Mr. H. Itoh, Mr. J. A. Scott, Miss A. M. Buty, Mr. J. Cornes, Mr. K. Watanabe, Miss Ailion, Miss W. Ailion, Mr. and Mrs. M. Ikeda, Mr. K. Okamura, Mr. J. Matsuo, Mr. K. Ohmura, Mr. K. Sakai, Mr. G. P. Gram, Mr. R. Driscoll, Mr. H. J. Heuperman, Mr. T. Kuroki, Mr. G. G. F. Holland, Mr. T. Tong Wei Cheung, Miss E. D. Holland, Mrs. G. F. C. Holland, Mr. S. Oliveira, Mr. J. Tsunoda, Mr. E. Hirai, Mr. K. Kato, Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Blough, Mr. K. Tanaka, Mr. and Mrs. Shimura, Mr. and Mrs. A. Fajerson, Miss E. H. Cornes, Mr. J. Cornes, Mrs. B. P. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Kanoh, Mr. M. Nakashima, Mr. C. Morioka, Dr. A. Fuertwasler, Miss C. A. Philip, Rev. and Mrs. D. J. Lichty, Mr. Wm. W. Willson, Rev. Z. Yokochi, Rev. Yamada, Mr. F. Imamura, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Remedios, Mr. A. T. Bayne, Mr. P. Kraemer, Mr. T. Aso, Mr. M. Otsuka, Mr. E. Jos. de Figueiredo, Mr. J. H. de Figueiredo, Mr. H. E. Morgan, Mr. J. Gomat, Miss Lucy Picken, Mrs. D. Buckley, Miss K. Manjo, Mr. and Mrs. K. Sano, Mr. and Mrs. H. Yamamoto, Miss Kazuko, Miss Fumiko, Mr. L. Gonzalez, Mr. A. B. Collico, Mr. T. Kozuma, Mr. G. Honda, Mr. C. Favacho, Mr. H. Favacho, Mrs. T. Gotoh, Mrs. S. Harada, Mr. Tong Ngeuk Foo, Mr. T. Tsutsumi, Mr. A. M. Gutierrez, Mr. R. A. Taylor, Mr. Campbell, Mr. S. Ejiri, Mr. T. Mayenda, Mr. H. Uyeda, Mr. K. Ishiwaki, Mr. T. Ohsaki, Mr. T. Nomoto, Mr. K. Hano, Mr. T. Sekiya, Mr. C. Conte Reah, Mr. J. N. Gutierrez, Mr. T. Takahashi, Mr. Hirota, Mr. E. I. Rocha, Mr. P. A. Costa, Mr. Shu Tongahy, Mrs. S. Shunian, Miss S. H. Tanshy, Mr. J. Javarski, Mr. K. Yamamoto, Mr. T. Yazawa, Mr. M. Dan, Mr. S. Takafushi, Mr. M. Nagata, Mrs. M. Saito, Mrs. S. Miyasaki.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

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Consignees are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored into the Godowns of the Hongkong Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.
All claims must be sent in to me on or before the Friday the 20th April, 1928, or they will not be recognized.
Damaged Packages will be examined by the Company's Surveyor Messrs. Goddard & Douglas in the presence of the Consignees at 10.00 a.m. on Tuesday the 17th April, 1928.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
L. LESDOS, Agent.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1928.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

From MIDDLESBRO', ANTWERP.

LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship, "BENMACDHUI"

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st inst. will be subject to rent.
All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 6th May, 1928, or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 20th inst. at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, 14th April, 1928.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

From NEW YORK.

The Steamship,

"CITY OF BOMBAY"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence delivery may be obtained.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 22nd April, 1928, will be subject to rent.
All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 29th April, 1928, or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed, & Damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon, within the Free Storage period of one week.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by,
THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1928.

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading for Straits, Java and Burma, Ceylon, India, Persia, Gulf, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Australasia, including, New Zealand & Queensland Ports, Red Sea, Egypt, Constantinople, Greece, Levantine Ports, Europe, Etc.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
INAGPORE	5,283	21st Apr.	Marseilles & London
MOREA	10,853	28th Apr.	Bombay, Marseilles & London
LAHORE	5,852	7th May	Marseilles & London
KASHGAR	9,005	12th May	M'les, L'don, A'warp & Hull
KIDDERPORE	5,334	22nd May	Straits, Obo B'bay, & Karachi
MALWA	10,986	26th May	Bombay, Marseilles & London
ALIPORE	5,273	31st May	Straits, Colombo & Bombay
JEYPORE	5,318	2nd June	Marseilles & London
DELTA	8,097	8th June	Marseilles, L'don & A'warp
MIRZAPORE	6,715	19th June	Bombay, Marseilles & London
RANPURA	16,601	23rd June	Bombay, Marseilles & London
INOVARA	6,989	30th June	Marseilles & London
KHYBER	9,114	7th July	M'les, L'don, A'warp & Hull
RAWALPINDI	16,619	21st July	Bombay, Marseilles & London
INANKIN	7,058	28th July	Marseilles & London

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers & Cargo to Constantinople, Lyons, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by the Royal Mail S.S. Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

TAKADA	6,949	23rd Apr.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TALAMBA	8,018	3rd May	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TALMA	10,000	26th May	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta

B. I. Apar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

*ANAKUHA	6,000	4th May	Manila, Sandakan, Thurs.
TANDA	6,656	1st June	Inland, Townsville, B'bane
ST ALBANS	4,500	29th June	(Sydney and Melbourne)

*Calle Port Holland.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hongkong to Japan and Hongkong to Australia.

The E. & A. S. S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hilo, Cebu, Kulambuga, Tawau, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as indicated on the following:
Frequent connections from Australia with the following:
The Union S. S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The E. & A. S. S. Co. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co. Steamers to Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

JEYPORE	6,318	19th Apr.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
KIDDERPORE	5,334	20th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
HATIPARA	7,764	25th Apr.	Moji, Kobe, & Osaka
MALWA	10,986	27th Apr.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
TALMA	10,000	3rd May	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
ALIPORE	5,273	3rd May	Moji & Kobe
TAKIWA	7,936	7th May	Amoy, Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yoko
INOVARA	6,989	8th May	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yoko
TANDA	6,656	8th May	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yoko
DEVANHA	8,165	11th May	S'hai, Kobe, & Osaka
DELTA	8,097	11th May	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
SANTHA	7,764	22nd May	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
MIRZAPORE	6,715	24th May	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
RANPURA	16,601	25th May	S'hai, Kobe & Yoko
TILAWA	10,000	2nd June	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
INANKIN	7,058	5th June	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
ST ALBANS	4,500	5th June	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yoko
KHYBER	9,114	8th June	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
RAWALPINDI	16,619	22nd June	S'hai, Kobe & Yoko

*Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Co's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freights, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

P. & O. Bldg., Connaught Rd., C.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE

"BLUE FUNNEL LINE"

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

(ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

S.S. "CITY OF DUNKIRK" ... via Suez Canal 17th Apr.
S.S. "CITY OF EASTBOURNE" ... via Suez Canal 18th May.
S.S. "CITY OF NEWCASTLE" ... via Suez Canal 15th June.
Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at owners' option.

Subject to Change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to:—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD., HONGKONG.

Hongkong & Canton. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., Canton.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.

"Changte" & "Taiping."

THESE NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

VIA MANILA, AND THURSDAY ISLAND.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

EXCELLENT & MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.

HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMER DUE HONGKONG ON OR ABOUT SAIL FROM HONGKONG ON OR ABOUT

TAIPING	11th May	18th May
CHANGTE	8th June	15th June
TAIPING	10th July	17th July
CHANGTE	7th August	17th August

For Freight & Passage, apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Tel. C. 36

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

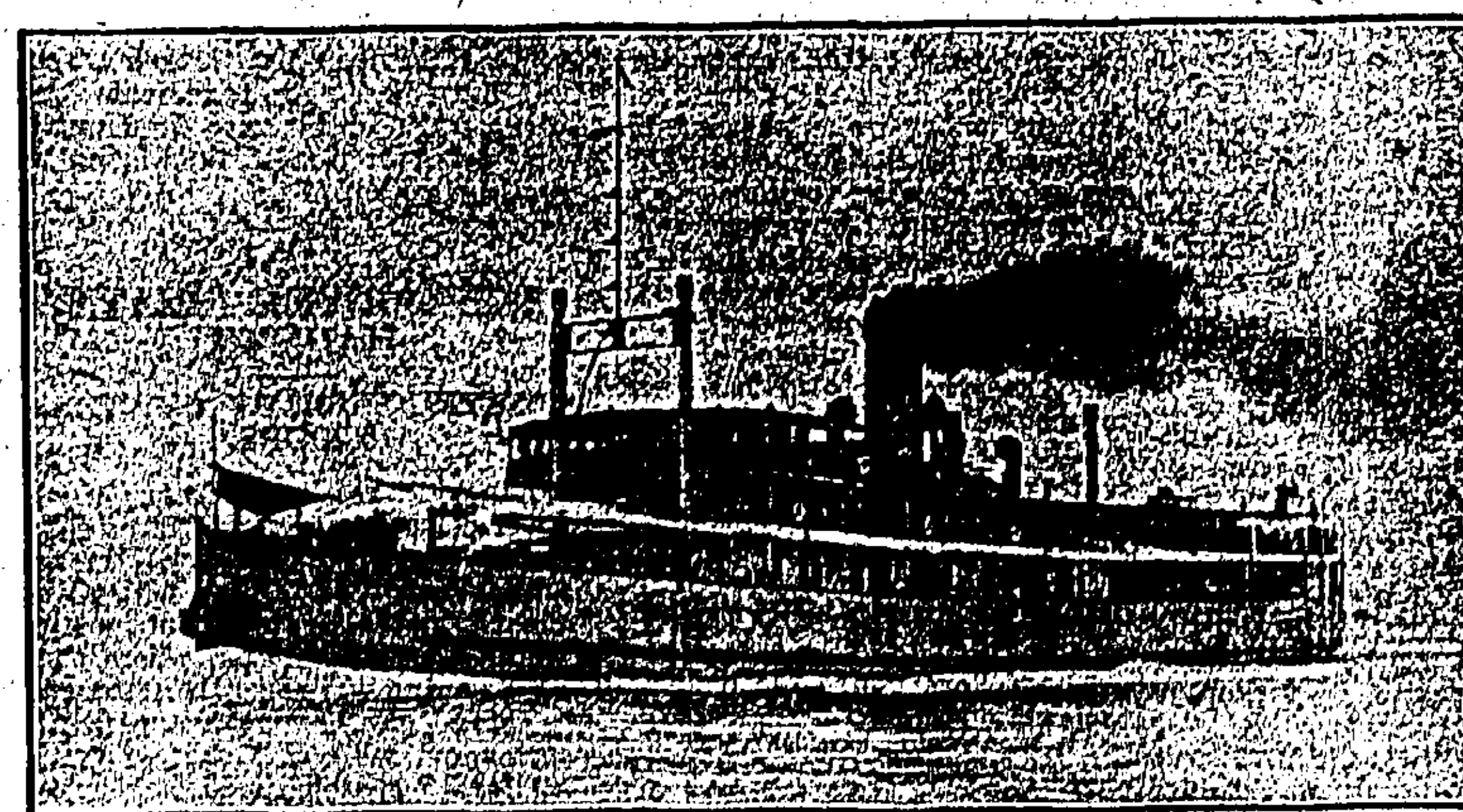
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T. S. S. "SIANG WO."

Passenger & Cargo River Steamer, built and owned at Kowloon Dock, by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., to

HOTELS.

THE HONGKONG
HONGKONG HOTEL, REPULSE BAY HOTEL, PEAK HOTEL.
Telegraphic Address: "KREMLIN, HONGKONG."
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ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL, PALACE HOTEL;
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HOTELS.
LIMITED.
In association with the Grand Hotel
Des Wagons Lits, Peking.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Most Modern and Central Hotel in the Colony, all Bed Rooms newly renovated and installed with Box Spring Beds, Hot and Cold Water, also Telephone.

Ten Dances:

Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7 p.m.

Hotel launch meets all steamers.

(25 for thirty Tiffin Tickets can be had at the Office of the above

Hotel.)

Tel. Add: "Victoria."

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HOTELS OF

DISTINCTION



The Kowloon Hotel Kowloon.

The Premier Hotel in Kowloon with all modern conveniences. High Class Cuisine and Table Appointments. Wonderful view of the Harbour and Peak, and five minutes from the Ferry, Wharves and Railway Station. Representative meets all steamers.

Daily Rates from \$ 6.00.

Monthly Rates from \$130.00.

Under the Personal Supervision and attention of

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Cables. "Kowtel." Kowloon.

PALACE HOTEL.

Tel. Kowloon No. 8. Tel. Address "PALACE."
Three minutes from Kowloon Wharf, Ferry and Railway Station. Entirely under English Management. Electric Light and Fan throughout. Every Room with Private Bath, Lounge, Bar and Billiard-Rooms. Unrivalled Cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Terms moderate. Special terms to families on application to:
Mrs. J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietress.

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Cables:—
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HOTEL

SINGAPORE.

After-dinner
dancing every

Tuesday, Thursday
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Grill

THE EUROPE HOTEL LTD.

Arthur E. Odell, Managing-Director.

THE HOTEL RIVIERA

MACAO

Cable Address:—"RIVIERA, MACAO"

EMBODYING THE
LUXURIES OF MODERN HOTEL
CONSTRUCTION

THE FINAL EXPRESSION
OF COMFORT AND
SERVICE

ANOTHER COTTON CONFERENCE.

OPERATIVES STILL OPPOSE
A WAGE CUT.

THE WORKING WEEK.

London, Apr. 15.
A further attempt to settle the cotton industry dispute with regard to hours and wages was made at Manchester to-day at a joint conference of representatives of the employers and Trade Unions.

One of the latter, prior to the Conference, said they were opposed as ever to a reduction in wages but wanted to know what the employers meant by "giving full productive effect to the 48 hour working week."

It is considered most probable that the operatives are willing favourably to discuss the full production week but not the wage reduction. It is understood that the employers are not unanimous in forcing a crisis on wages if the full production week is obtainable. The Conference was adjourned until April 30.—*Reuter.*

THE U.S. PRESIDENCY.

SOCIALISTS CHOOSE THEIR
CANDIDATE.

New York, Apr. 15.
The Nationalist Socialist Convention has nominated Mr. Norman Thomas, of New York, as candidate for the Presidency.—*Reuter's American Service.*

FAMOUS ARTIST DEAD.

MR. CHARLES SIMS PASSES
AWAY.

London, Apr. 15.
The death occurred in Scotland, on the 15th instant, of Mr. Charles Sims, R.A., Keeper and Trustee of the Royal Academy.—*Reuter.*

NANKING PROMISE NOT KEPT.

(Continued from Page 1.)

"From the standpoint of the Mission, the financial loss involved in the occupation of our Hospitals by your troops, makes further plans for carrying on this work either very difficult or else impossible. For example, suppose we have a hospital running with full staff of medical workers on full pay, with a full stock of medicines and supplies on hand; then, suddenly, troops come in and take possession. All income is stopped, and, in addition, the soldier-occupants of the buildings damage or destroy a large part of the medicines and supplies and equipment. In some cases, very valuable equipment has been thus ruined, as for instance, X-ray machines, and the like.

"Observation and experience have shown us that, whenever our buildings are thus occupied, great damage to equipment and supplies and to the buildings themselves, is sure or rather almost to follow. In normal times, the Mission has largely to subsidize all its medical work, because so much charity work is done through the hospitals. You can easily see, that when the work is subject to such handicaps as those just mentioned, the Mission is not able to carry on the work because of the financial burden thus imposed. Are not these buildings of more value to your people, and especially to your soldiers, as hospitals rather than as barracks?

Destruction Still Going on.
"In the list of Mission buildings given above, are not included those buildings which have already been either completely wrecked or damaged to the extent that they are now not habitable. This brings up another most important point. When our representatives were in this field the latter part of February and the first weeks of March, they found our buildings still occupied by your troops; and, in some places, they found that the work of destruction was continuing, and so far, we have no reason to think that it has stopped.

"Where the buildings are occupied, it is often the case that the walls and the floors and the woodwork in the houses are subject to continuous damage. In some cases, the visitors to the Stations found that the soldiers who occupied the Mission buildings were continuing the process of demolishing the buildings and destroying their contents, using the furniture and the woodwork (including floors) of the buildings for fuel.

"We believe that your Government wishes to know such facts, in view of your declared intention to protect foreign property as well as foreign lives. We regret that, at present, there is no diplomatic channel through which we can communicate with you on this subject; so that we make this direct appeal to you for the protection of all our property in the bounds of our North Kiangsu Mission field."

LEE HYSAN LIBEL ACTION.

(Continued from Page 1.)

As regards publication in Hongkong it was proved in the case of Senor Albuquerque, the Portuguese Consul General, and Mr. Cheung Chai, but the former publication was made after the issue of the writ and was not therefore actionable in the proceedings. In the latter case it was admitted but was alleged to have been made for the purpose of obtaining a translation of the "Fung letter" in Chinese.

Privileged Occasions.
His Lordship was of the opinion that each publication proved was made on a privileged occasion and in the absence of evidence of express malice the case for the plaintiff must fail, although counsel for the defence had strongly pressed on him (his Lordship) that there was ample evidence of express malice.

In the first place, counsel for the plaintiff argued that the phraseology of the petition and of the "Fung letter" showed that the defendant was under the influence of anger and that his language was of such a violent character as to lead to the conclusion that he was actuated by wrong feeling against the plaintiff.

His Lordship said he had considered the language complained of, but could not see that it disclosed any excessive violence of language. In translating the "Fung letter" the defendant made certain inter-

RETURNS SOUTH.



Marshal Li Chai-sum, who arrived here this morning from the North, en route to Canton.

polations in the text and on them counsel for the plaintiff laid very great stress as showing that the defendant was actuated by sinister motives in publishing the "Fung letter."

Meaning of "Tuk Po."
It was urged on behalf of the plaintiff that the defendant deliberately mistranslated certain Chinese characters which he knew to mean "as security," so as to make them appear to refer to the wife of the Governor of Macao.

The defendant strenuously denied that allegation and stated that he had had to deposit security to the extent of \$700,000 while the statement in the "Fung letter" was that the security required of the Yau Seng Company amounted to only \$70,000; that, though the literal translation of the characters "tuk po" ("as security") were clear the small amount of the deposit made him doubt whether the literal translation was the correct one and that his sole object in using the words was to direct the attention of the authorities to the need for investigation. In any case, if express malice was shown by the use of the words "tuk po" and those accompanying it, it was malice towards some person other than the plaintiff.

No Malice.
After dealing with other arguments by counsel for the plaintiff to show express malice, with which his Lordship expressed his disagreement, he dealt with the enquiry which was instituted by the Governor of Macao. His Lordship said he could see nothing in the defendant's evidence given at the enquiry which could be considered as showing he was actuated by express malice, or as showing that he was under the influence of any wrong or sinister feeling.

"In the result I have come to the conclusion that, though the 'Fung letter' is defamatory to the plaintiff, its publication was in each instance on a privileged occasion and that the plaintiff has failed to prove that, in making any such publication, the defendant was actuated by express malice. My judgment is for the defendant with costs."

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

The following are the replies to to-day's questions:—
1. It is the first to have taken place under British suzerainty. 2. Governor of Bombay, British Ambassador in Paris, A. Judge of the King's Bench Division, Foreign Minister of Rumania, Prime Minister of Lithuania, 3. 2 p.m. 4. Coleridge-Taylor, Wagner, Verdi, 5. Mohammedan enter who proclaims the hour of prayer, 6. William the Conqueror, at the Battle of Hastings, 7. (a) Homer (b) Homer, 8. (a) Pyrrhus (b) Pyrrhus, 9. (a) Old Portsmouth (b) Constantinople, 10. South America, 11. The night of the Revenge against Spanish galleons, Tenby, 12. A musical ornament, performed by trilling the ornamented note with the note above it. 13. The Royal William, which made the journey from Quebec to Liverpool in 1838.

SCHEME TO COST \$650,000,000.

CANADA AND AMERICA TO
WORK TOGETHER.

POWER NAVIGATION.

Ottawa, Apr. 17.
The Canadian and American Governments have agreed on the basis of negotiations for a grandiose power navigation scheme developing 3,000,000 horse power with a total expenditure of \$650,000,000 involving the construction of a twenty seven foot waterway to the head of the Great Lakes.

The correspondence between the two Governments was tabled in the House of Commons and shows that Canada proposes to construct and control the whole Canadian section of the St. Lawrence shipway, including the new Welland Canal at a cost of \$315,000,000.

The United States will construct the international section of the St. Lawrence river and complete the upper lake channels to a depth of twenty seven feet at a cost of \$335,000,000, while the power development of the international section will be shared equally by Canada and the United States.

America has agreed to the Canadian suggestion to appoint a joint board of engineers to consider the engineering problems of the international section.—*Reuter's American Service.*

ANOTHER BIAS BAY PIRACY.

(Continued from Page 1.)

sel arrived 'shortly after' nine o'clock last night. The Hsin Wah was escorted by the Chinese gunboat as far as Tuh I Ang Island.

The value of the stolen cargo and property of the passengers is not known.

The plates took with them the five Chinese passengers who had been taken ashore, but three members of the crew returned here with the ship.

European Officers.
In addition to Captain Jensen, who is a Norwegian, and Mr. Lices, there are four other European officers and engineers on the pirated ship. The Chief Engineer is a Britisher, Mr. Alexander McDonald.

The Hsin Wah is a comparatively new ship, having been launched from a Glasgow yard seven years ago. Of 1358 registered tons, the vessel has been regularly employed on the Shanghai-Hongkong run, except for one brief period, during the strike of 1925, when she was diverted to Canton.

The Company states that two other of their ships have fallen victims to the Bias Bay pirates in the past. Of these, the case of the Kwong Lee, which was seized by pirates while proceeding between Shanghai and Hongkong, will be recalled.

Engineer Interviewed.
Interviewed by a Telegraph reporter Mr. McDonald the Chief engineer said he was in his cabin when he heard the sounds of scuffling on deck and he realised what had happened. He went out of his cabin and found himself looking down the muzzle of a revolver. He returned to his cabin and was later joined by the Captain who told him what had happened. At that time the engine room was in charge of Mr. Beveridge, a Britisher, the second engineer.

Mr. Beveridge remained in the engine room until 1.30 when he was relieved by the Russian third engineer, a man called Solomon.

Mr. McDonald explained that when the attack was made the pirates took off their shoes and walked about in bare feet, taking charge of the two ladders leading up to the bridge. Two pirates went to the engine room but left soon afterwards, leaving it in charge of the engineers.

When Sam Chau was reached and the gunboat came along the pirates hurried up with their work of moving cargo and went on shore. No shots were fired until they left, the pirates then firing a parting volley.

WEST RIVER PIRATE HAUNTS.

DESTRUCTION BY CHINESE
TROOPS.

Reports received from West River vessels, arriving last night, are to the effect that the Chinese authorities have taken action in regard to the pirate haunt in the vicinity of Taipingsha, where the s.s. Sanning was recently aground.

Three gunboats were present yesterday while a large party of soldiers were observed on shore carrying out the work of destruction. Villages within the area had all been set afire and buildings were being razed to the ground for a distance of three miles above. So far as can be ascertained, all the inhabitants of the area had been evacuated beforehand and the clearance was carried out without loss of life.

Golden Magic!

A BIZARRE and colourful production presenting the amazing romance of a beautiful Persian girl in the days of the Arabian Nights!



Adapted to the screen from the famous stage production, "Hassan," which ran for months in London and New York.

with ERNEST TORRENCE, GRETA NISSEN, WILLIAM COLLIER, LOUISE FAZENDA.

ADOLPH BRUN, 1135 E. LANE

THE LADY OF THE HAREM

a Paramount Picture

FILMED on a lavish scale by the man who produced "The Thief of Bagdad" for Douglas Fairbanks—A picture of tremendous and beautiful settings!

AT THE
QUEEN'S FINAL SHOWINGS
TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.

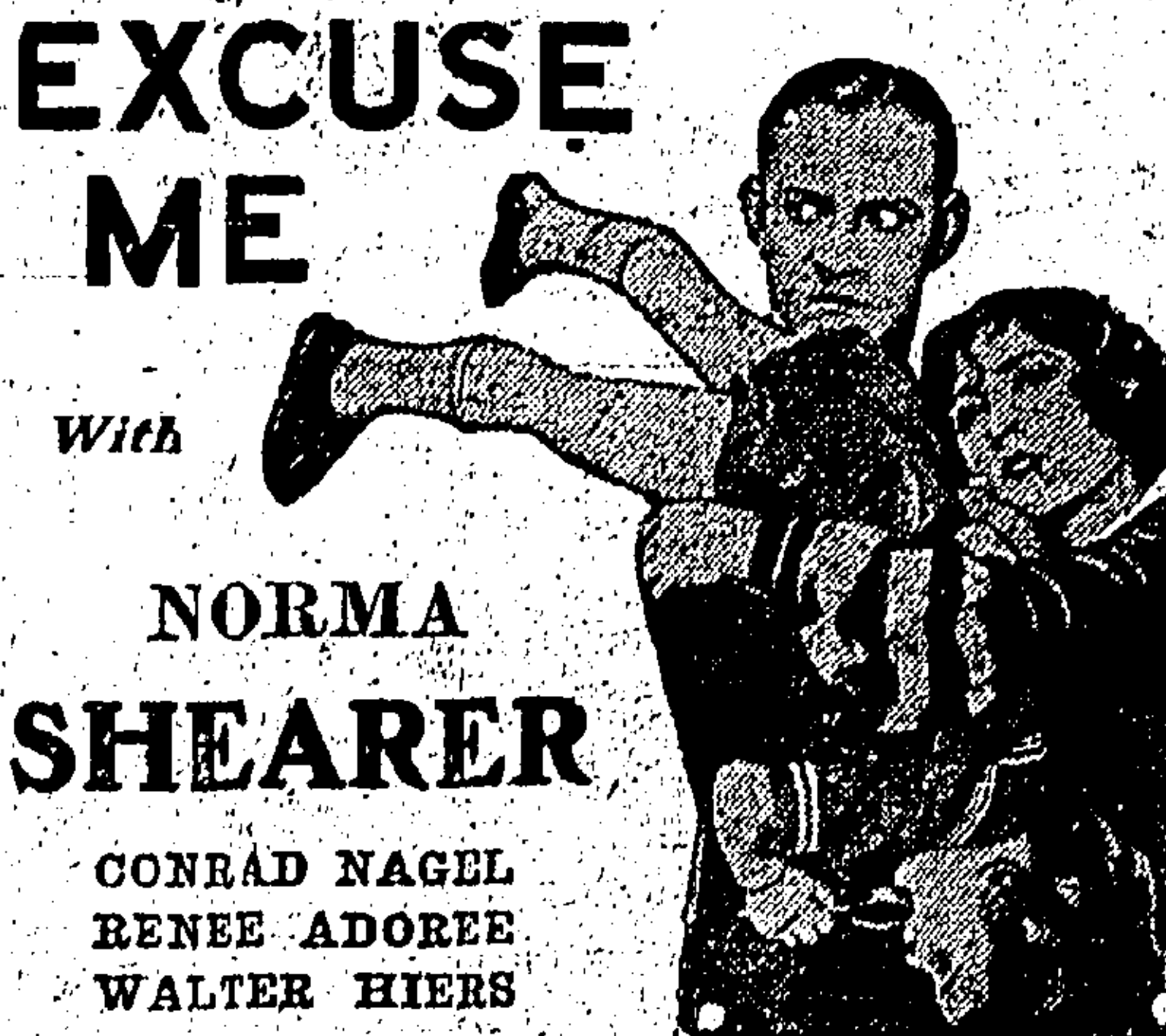
THE STRANGE story of a beautiful girl used as a pawn in a battle for power and wealth!—



A striking drama of love and marriage in high society.
LOVE'S BLINDNESS
with PAULINE STARKE, ANTONIO MORENO, JULIAN TASHMAN, SAM DE GRASSE.
Elinor Glyn's Production

AT THE
WORLD TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
At 5.15 and 9.20 Only

COMEDY, romance and thrills in an exceptionally funny elopement story!—



EXCUSE ME
With NORMA SHEARER
CONRAD NAGEL, RENEE ADORÉE, WALTER HIERS

AT THE
STAR TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
Continuous 2.30 to 11.15.